FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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Anecdote of Mr. Fillmore.—A writer in the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser furnishes the following anecdote of Millard Fillmore, while he was an apprentice in a Clothier's establishment, in Livingston county, New York:

"A shopmate, an apprentice in the same works, belonging to a highly respectable neighboring family, on a visit to his parents, on one occasion, where the affairs of the fulling mill became the topic of conversation, exclaimed to his mother in an earnest tone, "Oh! you don't know what a singular fellow Millard is." "What of him now?" she inquired. "Why, he has no *fun* in him. We all had an invitation to a quilting the other night, in a near neighborhood; the boys in the shop, with the girls in the family all went,—but him, and, would you believe it? that with all persuasion, we could not get him started—he would stay at home alone. We all went and had music, and dancing, and fine sport; and when we returned he was reading an old book, and had been reading all alone the whole evening. Did you ever hear of so queer a lad?" The good mother promptly checked him, and answered. "Ah my son, he is in the right; you will all see the time when you will be glad to do him homage. He studies his books and will be a man while you will be vainly spending your time in looking for amusements." The reader may ask what has been the comparative sequel of the boy who preferred sport. He yet lives in the vigor of manhood, in humble circumstances, enjoying the reputation of an honest man, and good citizen, but undistinguished among the million, while his shopmate has risen to the first honors of the Republic.

"The dissolution of these States will never come. No party that has possession of the Union *will allow the minority to break the bands.*"
Mr. Speaker Banks.

As Mr. Banks and his friends propose to *confiscate* the property of the Merchants' Exchange Company to-day, in spite of the refusal of the President of the Company to permit it, and without the consent of a majority of the Directors, we hope [illegible] take the opportunity to inform the merchants whether he uttered the above threat as a representative of Mr. Fremont and the Republican party, or only in his individual capacity. We have [illegible] marvelled at the confidence with which the Republicans (so called) ridicule the idea of any danger to the Union from the adoption of their sectional measures and policy; but this extract shows the ground of that confidence; they intend to *compel* the South to submit to their rule. Just as a sour, cross old tyrant, after abusing his wife till she can stand it no longer and begins to think of escaping from his grasp, notifies her that she *shall not go*, from him,—that she *shall* stay in his hated keeping. In our view, this doctrine is not only preposterous, but is precisely fitted to precipitate a distraction. It discards the bonds of love, in which the Union was formed, and substitutes arbitrary power. It repudiates the maxims of Washington, Webster, and all the eminent patriots who have adorned our history, and substitutes those of Garrison, Greeley and Theodore Parker. To our minds it is clear that the Union can never be maintained by such means. A single State might, under some circumstances, as in the case of South Carolina, submit to a certain degree of coercion, but a Section never. And the moment the attempt is made by force of arms, that moment the glorious Union, built by the toil and blood and treasure of our forefathers, will be dashed in pieces like a potter's vessel. Men who love the Union—conservative men—men who have vast interests at stake—should rally at such a crisis, like a mighty phalanx, and, in the exercise of their constitutional power at the ballot box and in every other proper way, resist the torrent which is fast hurrying them to destruction.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

What are Things Coming To?—One of our New England cotemporaries states, (says the Philadelphia Presbyterian,) on a late Sabbath evening, whilst the pastor of a certain church was preaching a hot political sermon, one of his hearers, not thinking it for edification, took up his hat and rose to retire, when the congregation immediately saluted him with a "storm of hisses."

A St. Louis paper says that the grasshoppers have eaten up the entire tobacco crop of Franklin county, and the last that was heard from them, they were seated on the corners of the fence, *begging every man that passed for a chew.*

A letter in the Courier des Etats Unis, speaks of a lady now in Paris, who wears upon one dress fourteen hundred meters (a meter is over a yard and a quarter) of fringe trimming. Fourteen hundred meters! a full mile; that is to say, the dimensions of a race course!

Advantages of Paying for a Newspaper in Advance.—A Boston paper says one of the facts put in evidence at the trial, in the Supreme Court to sustain the will of the late Wm Russell, was that only a few days before he made the will, he called at the office of the Democrat, and paid for his paper a year in advance, thereby saving fifty cents. The fact was dwelt upon at length by the counsel, and commented upon by the Judge as one of great importance. The verdict of the jury would seem to sustain the proposition that a man who has mind enough to pay for his newspaper in advance, is competent to make a will.

Buckwheat Cakes.—The American Agriculturalist contains the following hint on the subject which is worth trying: "To every three bushels of buckwheat add one of good heavy oats; grind them together as if there was only buckwheat, then you will have cakes always light and always brown, to say nothing of the greater digestibility and the lightening of spirits which are equally certain. He who feeds on buckwheat may be dull and lethargic, while he of the oat meal will show exhileration of brain and contentment of mind."

Brown imagines that "the natural diet of children being milk, accounts for its (s)-cream."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 2, 1856.

DEATH OF HON. JOHN D. TOOMER.

One of the best men that we ever knew has departed this life! The Hon. JOHN D. TOOMER breathed his last at his residence near Pittsborough, Chatham county, on Saturday morning last, the 27th ult., at 5 o'clock. He was in the 73d year of his age, having been born, at Wilmington, on the 13th of March 1784. He had been patiently awaiting this event for some time past, aware that it could not be far off, and prepared for its coming, as his friends humbly trust, by making his peace with God. Men he had never offended. "His death was remarkably calm, and his intellect clear to the last," so we learn. He was (we believe) a communicant of the Episcopal Church.

We have known Judge Toomer intimately for nearly thirty years past, and we can truly say, that a more courteous and dignified gentleman, a more entertaining conversationalist, a more upright and conscientious man, a truer friend, we never knew. He has passed through life without a spot upon his bright escutcheon. He has gone to the grave, in a ripe old age, mourned by thousands, to whom, in the course of a long career of professional labor, his manly form and eloquent voice had become familiar. He was emphatically an Old School Gentleman,—a link between the past and the present,—whose very presence in the Court room inspired a kindly and courteous feeling among his brethren. Before him, impertinence shrunk abashed, and the bitterness of professional zeal was calmed into courtesy. The quiet influence thus exercised by him made him a universal favorite, and to the cordiality with which he was every where received was it owing, we doubt not, that he continued his Circuit for some years after his health would have justified retirement, and long after the necessity of exertion for the sake of its emoluments had ceased.

He was both a learned lawyer and an eloquent advocate. Earnest and indefatigable, he was always fair. But it was less in his Professional than in his social life that we knew him; and we will leave some professional pen to speak more particularly as to that. Among the first graduates of the University of North Carolina, he was one who profited by the education he there received, and he continued a student, for the love of Literature and Law, to the day of his death. A remarkably tenacious memory had enabled him to retain not only his extensive classical and legal reading, but to gather many anecdotes of remarkable men and things which had come under his observation in the course of an extensive Practice, and these he was wont to relate to his friends with most impressive eloquence. We have often regretted that his arduous labors left him no time to commit to writing these observations and experiences of a long and active life. They would have formed valuable and altogether reliable contributions to History and Biography.

He had filled several important offices, and always, as those who knew him well knew, without any solicitation on his part. Office sought him—he never sought office. As Judge of the Superior Courts from 1818 to 1819; Judge of the Supreme Court in 1829, by appointment of Gov. Owen and Council; Senator in the State Legislature from this County in 1831, and again in 1832; Member of the State Convention to revise the Constitution in 1835; again Judge of the Superior Courts in 1836 to 1840; and for many years President of the Branch of the Cape Fear Bank in this town—in these positions not less than in his private and professional career, he was eminently respected and esteemed.

There are many who will say with us, We have lost a friend! The Profession mourns its venerable Head; and the State a citizen "without fear and without reproach!"

Since the above was in type, we have received the following additional notice of this mournful event:—

Died, at his residence, near Pittsborough, in Chatham county, on the 27th ult., the Hon. JOHN D. TOOMER. His numerous friends and acquaintances throughout the State will learn this mournful intelligence with sincere regret, but the people of this place, among whom for twenty years he lived, a "good neighbor," and an honest man, and the people of the whole judicial Circuit, will especially deplore his death. To them, his unbending integrity, habitual courtesy of manner, and kindness of heart, had closely attached him.

Some few years since he relinquished the arduous duties of his profession, to the sincere regret of his brethren of the bar, who felt that even his presence among them caused a wholesome and chastening influence. A serene old age crowned a well spent life. He was the last connecting link between the Lawyers of this and the early age of the Republic. He pursued his studies with Wright of Wilmington, was the friend and youthful associate of Jocelyn, and had known Hooper and the eminent men of that day. When we first knew the Bar of Fayetteville, its entire business was in the hands of TOOMER, and STRANGE, and ECCLES, and HENRY. They have all been called to pay their last great debt to nature—Mr. Toomer, the Senior of them, having merely survived his warm and attached friend, the lamented Eccles. They leave behind them to the aspiring youth of the profession examples for imitation. They brought to their calling, all of them, minds above the ordinary range of intellectual power, habits of industry and research, a devotion to the interests of their clients, and above all, a high and lofty bearing, and contempt of meanness, which secured them the esteem of their contemporaries and the respect and confidence of the people.

Mr. Toomer was born at Wilmington on the 13th of March 1784. He was twice on the Bench of the Superior Court, in 1818 and again in 1836, and in 1829 sate in the Supreme Court, under a temporary commission from the late Governor Owen. Age and ill health induced him to resign his seat on the Superior Court Bench, after a few years, and his return to the bar was welcomed by his attached friends and clients.

For the past 17 years he had resided in Chatham. All that eulogy could say of him, or that the writer, affectionately attached to him, who had known him in his most intimate relations, might truthfully be summed up in the declaration—

"That none knew him but to love him;
None named him but to praise."

FROST.—Another severe frost this morning.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.—The wholesale Dry Goods trade in this place must have been better than was expected this season, for we see that some of our leading merchants have already gone North for a second supply.

THE STATE FAIR.—We learn from the Standard, that Professor Mitchell, of the University, will deliver the Annual Address at the State Fair on the 15th inst.

WHY?—The Richmond Whig asks, why should any Whig vote for James Buchanan? And we echo the question, why?

To us he is one of the most objectionable men that his party could have offered—of course excepting abolitionists like the Van Burens. A renegade from the old Federal party, he has felt it necessary to be the more zealous democrat, to hide the political sins which preceded his conversion,—or perversion rather, for we have infinitely more respect for an honest Federalist than for a demagogical democrat. We seek in vain for any one act of his public life, calculated to conciliate the favor of a Whig. Whilst the knowledge that, by a manly testimony in favor of his personal friend Henry Clay, he could have nailed to the counter, as base coin, the infamous charge which kept down that friend during his patriotic career, forever closes the door to any generous confidence in himself. The treatment which the Whig party is now receiving from Mr. Buchanan's friends, is another reason why he can claim nothing and should receive nothing, from any Whig. Whilst the Whig party was supposed to be disbanded and powerless as such, his friends freely conceded to them patriotic impulses and actions. That was a mean attempt to cajole individuals who had belonged to the supposed defunct party, into the support of Buchanan. But no sooner does the Whig party show signs of revival, than its Convention, one of the most intelligent and patriotic that ever assembled in the nation, is abused as a "bogus" Convention, a "cheat," a "Know Nothing affair," and its members as any thing but the honest patriots which they were before they had decided for whom they would vote.

Should any Whig unite himself with a party which thus meanly fawns upon him, or madly snaps at him, as its interest may prompt? Not according to our notions of duty or of self respect.

The reason generally assigned by those half a dozen prominent Whigs in North Carolina who have resolved to support Buchanan, is, that Mr. Fillmore, their first choice, cannot be elected. How do they know that? We believe he can be elected if his friends will all vote for him. He certainly cannot be if those friends vote against him. We have no sympathy with him who votes for the candidate whom he considers the strongest. The proper course is always to vote for the candidate whom he *prefers*. That is the only way by which good and true men can be advanced. The brawling demagogue will always have his men to second his own declarations that he only is sure to be elected; and if others who are opposed to him admit his pretence and vote for him accordingly, it must be so: he will be elected—but elected against the wish of the electors.

And then we submit to gentlemen, in this State especially, who propose to vote for Mr. Buchanan because they think he will be elected, that their conduct is liable to misconstruction. It has been attributed,—not by us,—to a desire to get upon the strong side for the sake of that preferment which the Whig party has not the power to bestow. We have recently heard of a case which exhibits so much of good sense and of disinterested patriotism, that we would recommend it to the imitation of others. A Whig in a neighboring county, who is as distinguished for his good sense as for his integrity, had formed an intention to vote for Mr. Buchanan, though Mr. Fillmore was his first choice. When, however, the August election showed a majority of upwards of 12,000 for the Locos, he said he could now follow his own inclination. The majority was so great that his vote was not needed to swell it, and he should vote for Fillmore. That was a natural conclusion for a man who did not choose to attach himself to the skirts of a powerful party in the very moment of its triumph, and in defiance of all his own instincts, associations and convictions.

The President of the United States left Washington on Tuesday morning at 6 o'clock, and was received with considerable parade at Bladensburg and Baltimore. Without much stop he proceeded to Philadelphia on that afternoon, on his way to New Hampshire.

We venture to assert that not a member of the late bogus Convention at Baltimore has failed to vote for the Know Nothing candidates or to sustain the Know Nothing party since the disintegration of the Whig party took place. Still, as Mr. Hale says, not one of them "ever belonged to the American party"!—*Warrenton News.*

The Warrenton News "ventures" a great deal—more than any one having regard to truth ought to venture. There were two Delegates in that Convention from this District. Neither of them supported the Know Nothing candidate for Congress last year. And both, whilst they voted for Mr. Gilmer at the late election, also voted for the leading Democrat for the Legislature. Neither of them can be truly said to have "sustained the Know Nothing party" at any time.

As with these two, so we doubt not with the other members of that Convention. The attempt to "cheat the people," alleged by the News, originates elsewhere than in the Whig Convention.

The Locofoco papers have an unfortunate habit of misquoting. The Washington Union received yesterday allows us to be misquoted as stating positively that the late Whig Convention "was intended to be, and *was*, a convention of whigs, and nothing but whigs;" whereas, what we did say was, that "*it is not known or believed* that a single individual who ever belonged to the American party was a member of the Convention. It was intended to be, and *was*," &c.

So also the Wilmington Journal, just received, says "that Gov. Graham declared that the meeting had *not* assembled for the purpose of deliberation, but simply to ratify the acts of the Know Nothing party in the nomination of Fillmore and Donelson." Now Gov. Graham said nothing like this, as we could easily show by quoting from his speech; but as it was published in the Observer of the 25th and 29th ult. it is needless to delay our paper this morning to make the extract. Our readers, including the Journal, well know that he is misrepresented by that paper.

The Journal also says,—

"That of all those members of the former Whig party there present, there was not one that had not already identified himself by acts and committals with the so-called American party."

There are in this town alone, two living instances of the gross inaccuracy of this statement.

Nor has the Observer, as the Journal asserts, "thrown itself into the arms" of any party but the Whig party. If it had done so, however, there are ten reasons why it should not throw itself into the arms of the Locofoco party, to one against embracing the American party.

The statement that a Fremont and Dayton Electoral Ticket had been formed in Maryland is contradicted authoritatively by the Baltimore Patriot.

HIGH PRICES OF FRUIT IN NEW YORK.—The Journal of Commerce says that Bartlett pears are selling at $1 50 a dozen, and the best duchess d'Angouleme at $3 a dozen. Only 25 cents each! Peaches have almost disappeared, but there are some very fine retailing at $1 50 a dozen. Grapes sell at from 12 to 75 cents a pound. The Isabella and Catawba usually bring 12 to 18 cents, whilst hot-house grapes retail at 75 cents to $1 a pound. Bunches of black Hamburg and "Muscat of Alexandria," weigh three pounds each, and the "Palestine" variety weigh, in some instances, fully five pounds each.

THE "STANDARD" BEFORE AND AFTER THE WHIG CONVENTION.

Before.—"We are gratified to find that these gentlemen (appointed by the Wake meeting,) are moved by the common Southern feeling, which disregards *all mere party considerations* in order to defeat Fremont, the sectional, abolition candidate; and we are bound to believe that *they will go to Baltimore* FOR THE SOLE PURPOSE OF UNITING ON THE STRONGEST CANDIDATE TO EFFECT THAT OBJECT. Who is that candidate? *Beyond all question James Buchanan.*"

After:—*We are not surprised* at the result of the deliberations of this Convention. The great body of the delegates went to Baltimore—*not to unite on the strongest man to defeat the common enemy of the Constitution and the Union*—but to nominate the Know Nothing candidate, Millard Fillmore. So far as this State is concerned, this is proved by the character of the delegates appointed; and the most abundant evidence is furnished by the action of the Convention itself, from first to last."

No comment needed. Let us all laugh!
Wil. Herald.

Large Failure.—We learn that Mr. Benjamin Hanks, of Washington, N. C., an extensive dealer in lumber, has recently failed for an amount estimated at $200,000 to $300,000.
Warrenton News.

A Mistake.—A report has been industriously circulated by the Democratic press in the South that the Hon. E. D. Cullen, of Delaware, had asserted that should the election for President be thrown into the House of Representatives, he would vote for Fremont, if Mr. Fillmore failed of an election. The object of this manœuvre was sufficiently apparent, even if it had not been used to frighten conservative men into voting for the Democratic nominee. The Delaware Republican of yesterday says in relation to it:

"We are authorized to contradict the statement in the Delaware Gazette, that Mr. Cullen said in this city, or at any other time or place, that should the election of President devolve on the House of Representatives, he would vote for Fremont if he found that Fillmore could not be elected.

Fatal Shooting Affair.—We learn that on yesterday afternoon, Needham Stanly, a resident of Masonboro' Sound, shot a young man named Puckett, the latter being a son-in-law to the former. Puckett is dead. The Coroner and jury are gone down to hold an inquest.—*Wil. Herald.*

The Memphis Eagle and Enquirer says the accession of Gen. Wm. T. Haskell to the support of Fillmore will increase the majority of Fillmore and Donelson in Tennessee at least 5,000 votes.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Baltic has arrived with English papers to the 17th.

There is no political news.

The London *Star* warns the Southern States not to dream of annexation with England. [A needless warning. The Star should wait till such a ridiculous idea is dreamed of.]

Commercial.—Cotton unchanged. Breadstuffs firmer. Flour unchanged. Finer qualities of wheat advanced from two to three pence. Corn unchanged. Consols for money 94 a 94¼.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.

The Illinois, with California dates of the 5th, has arrived, bringing $1,800,000 in treasure.

The Vigilance Committee quietly disbanded, and threw open their rooms to the public on the 21st August.

In the democratic primary elections in San Francisco all the successful candidates are known to be opponents of the Vigilance Committee.

Judge Terry took his seat on the bench of the supreme court on the 26th of August.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.

Later Kansas News.—Advices from Kansas to the 18th leaves the Territory tolerably quiet. The border is closed to all Free State men. Lane was at Nebraska city on the 18th. Col. Harvey had captured the famous lone star flag of South Carolina.

The Charleston *Mercury* came to us this morning in mourning for the death of one of its editors, Wm. R. Taber, jr., who fell in a duel with Edward Magrath, on Monday afternoon last. The difficulty originated from the publication of communications in the *Mercury*, in reference to the Hon. A. G. Magrath, a candidate for Congress from the Charleston District. The name of the author of the communications was not demanded, but a peremptory challenge was sent and accepted, and, at the third fire, Mr. Taber fell, the ball taking effect in his head. The weapons were pistols and the distance ten paces.
Wilmington Herald.

The Rev. J. T. Wheat, D. D., who has been, for several years past, Professor of Rhetoric and Logic in the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, has accepted a call to the charge of the Episcopal Church in Memphis, Tennessee, vacated by the Rev. Dr. Page.

Johnston Superior Court.—We learn that the slave Jim, who was convicted at a previous term of the Superior Court of Johnston, of an assault upon a white female, with intent to commit a rape, was again arraigned on Thursday last, his Honor Judge Saunders presiding; a new trial having been obtained for him under an order from the Supreme Court. The Jury, after an absence of several hours, returned a verdict of not guilty. This is the case in which it was held that the owner of the slave is, in capital cases, a competent witness in his behalf. Mr. Attorney General Batchelor for the State, and Messrs. Cantwell, Miller, and Sherard for the prisoner.
Ral. Standard

A Fugitive Reclaimed.—The Carlisle (Penn.) *Herald*, says: On the arrival of the train from the West, on Thursday morning last, at 7 o'clock, a negro man, a passenger, was arrested by a couple of citizens of Virginia, who laid claim to him as a fugitive slave. He was taken before Thomas M. Biddle, Esq. U. S. Commissioner, and after a hearing, we understand, was identified as a fugitive. He was, therefore, given in possession of the claimants, who in an hour or two more were on their way with him back to slavery. The matter caused no excitement.

Mr. Fillmore.—In a private letter, received a few days ago from Mr. Fillmore, by a gentleman of Georgia, the following characteristic language occurs: "*Whatever may be my fate, personally, is not worth a thought, if the integrity of the Constitution can be maintained, and we can transmit this glorious heritage unimpaired to our posterity.*" This language is worthy of Millard Fillmore. It is such gems as this that gives him so high a place in the affections of the American people, and it breathes that lofty patriotism, and that noble self-denial so characteristic of the man, and which have made his own one of the most illustrious names in the history of our country.

Mutual Exasperations.—Every patriot must see with pain the growing exasperation which the present political contest is producing between different sections of the Union. It is impossible that the criminations and recriminations which are now bandied back and forth, can pass away and leave no scars behind. We have, as we have stated on former occasions, no fears that the coming election, whichever way it may be decided, will, *ipso facto*, lead to a dissolution of the Union. But we are not without misgivings that the bitterness with which the contest is being carried on; the extreme opinions held by the more violent of each party; the accusations made and retorted; and the want of common justice frequently displayed on both sides, may exasperate the minds of men to such a degree, that it will be difficult, if not impossible, to return to the old condition of harmony and forbearance. Long after a tempest is over the waves break, in thunder, on our coasts; long after family quarrels are past, irritation and ill-feelings survive. Few, alas! estimate as they should, the evil being worked in this campaign. The poisoned dart is flung, it enters in, it rankles; and it will fester and fester for many a weary day.—*Phil. Ledger.*

A student of the Theological Department of Yale College, in a political discourse to the Fremonters of Hamden, Ct., a few days since, told his audience that "if Buchanan was elected, there was great danger that slavery would be established in Connecticut!"

A Wrinkle about the age of Horses.—A few days ago we met a gentleman from Alabama, who gave us a piece of information in regard to ascertaining the age of a horse after he or she has passed the ninth year, which was new to us, and will be, we are sure, to most of our readers. It is this: after the horse is nine years old a wrinkle comes on the eyelid at the upper corner of the lower lid, and every year thereafter he has one well defined wrinkle for each year over nine. If, for instance, a horse has three wrinkles, he is twelve; if four he is is thirteen. Add the number of wrinkles to nine, and you will always get it. So says the gentleman; and he is confident it will never fail. As a good many people have horses over nine, it is easily tried. If true, the horse dentist must give up his trade.
Southern Planter.

The Three Fifths Rule.—We are informed that one of the Fremont orators, at Eagle Hall, the other evening stated that such was the character of the laws at the South, that persons there owning one hundred slaves, were entitled to sixty votes, or at the rate of three votes for every five slaves. This impudent falsehood has been rebuked so many times, that we confess our surprise that any one should be ignorant, or dishonest enough, to attempt to give it currency. As Fremontism however necessarily combines these qualities to a considerable extent, we are inclined to obviate the excuse for the first, by giving the vile slander a prompt and emphatic denial.

No law of the South, nor of any State or section of this country authorizes any man to give more than one vote. Such a statute if enacted, would be in violation of the Constitution of the United States—in violation of the Constitution of every State in the Union. No, there is not such a law, nor never has been, nor never can be.
Middletown (Conn.) Argus.

The Iron Discovery.—The New York Register, alluding to the wonderful discoverer, Mr. Bessemer, says:

The Magnetic Iron Company, Mott Haven, are *manufacturing from the ore with the same facility that the English are working from the pig*, thus virtually beginning where the others leave off. We learn that their discovery has been made without any idea of others being in existence, and that they have been working upon the system for three years, or long before the others began. Specimens of steel and fine iron are on exhibition at the New York depot of the company, 38 Broadway, which scientific men say cannot be elsewhere equalled in any good quality. It is a matter of some national pride and interest to see an invention over which the English run mad, thus quietly anticipated and beaten by an American company.

A Question for the Curious.—It has by some means become an established popular belief that the age of trees can be determined by the "rings" or grains that overlie each other in their trunks. This is certainly the means by which an incredible age is often surmised of some famous tree, and the question is not without interest, as most men have doubted the enormous age often given to trees by this rule. Mr. Joshua Howard, in a letter to the Detroit Tribune, thus comes to the rescue:

"Mr. Editor: In your column of news paragraphs of last issue you have a paragraph from the Newburyport Herald, showing that a toad was let out of a white oak tree with sixty-seven rings or grains over it, indicating sixty-seven years' confinement, as the writer thinks. There is nothing unusual or very extraordinary in finding a toad in a tree or imbedded in limestone rock; but what I have to suggest is that these rings, counted on the section of the tree, are not of annual growth, but are formed one at every full moon in the growing season, and in this latitude five in a year. This I have frequently proved by felling young trees, the age of which I knew, and I am surprised that the error above indicated should be so pertinaciously followed."

The new cent piece recently finished at the United States Mint, Philadelphia, is the size of the old half-cent, and is composed of fifty-seven parts of copper, seven of nickel, and one of zinc. It has a light appearance, with a faint red tint, and is in beautiful contrast with the American silver and gold pieces, and will not, as the old cent did, tarnish them by contact. The weight of the new is only seventy-two grains—that of the present copper cent is one hundred and sixty eight.

Our government lands cost one dollar an acre on an average, and champagne two dollars a bottle. How many a man dies landless, who, during his life, has swallowed a township, trees and all.

Johnny, my son, do you know you have broken the Sabbath?"

"Yes, daddy," said his little sister, "and mother's big iron pot, too, in five or six pieces!"

MARRIED,

On the 25th ult., in St. Phillip's Church, Smithville, by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Mr. WILLIAM SMITH to Miss ABBIE C., daughter of Mr. John Smith, all of that place.

In Duplin county, on the 21st ult., by Blaney Williams, Esq., Mr. RABON EZZELL to Miss SARAH ANN GUY

DIED,

In Brooklyn on the 24th ult., WILLIAM HARRISON, eldest child of Joseph R. and Emeret B. Blossom, of Wilmington, aged 8 years, 3 months and 27 days.

In New Hanover county, on the 22d ultimo, Mr. JOSEPH NEWKIRK, in the 60th year of his age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. Sept. 29, Str Fanny, with passengers, and goods for J W Lutt, C E Leete, J C Poe, R Gray, J McPherson, J Lum, P P Johnson, J W Powers & Co, C T Haigh & Sons, A G Hawley, D Murphy, E Glover, J Kyle, Union Co, E Lilly, W N Tillinghast, J & J W Clinard, J & G W Marsh, C J & R H Jones, H & E J Lilly.

Lutterloh's Line. Sept. 30, Str Magnolia, with goods for Smitherman & Spence, J M Worth & Son, C E Leete, G W Harris, J & E Kerner, W & Overbaugh, Ray & Pearce, E & E Russell, J W Stedman, W N Tillinghast, A J O'Hanlon, R Mitchell, J H Hall, J & J W Clinard, H Gilmore, T W Akin, C J & E H Jones, E Lilly, J McKellar, Bishop & Steed, H L Myrover & Co, A G Thornton, T C Pfohl, G W Johnson, L W Gorrell, Troy & Marsh.

Cape Fear Line. Str Flora McDonald and Tow, with goods for G F Bradley, J O, W Draughon, Murchison, Reid & Co, T H Pemberton, Meroney & D, D Hackney & Son, G W Johnson & Co, S J Hinsdale, J M Worth & Sons, A A McKethan, Smitherman & Spence, E & L Russell, G W Harriss, Low & McDaniel, Worth & Utley, E Belo, C W Andrews, A H McNeill, A J Woodward, Rev D D Schwinitz, G W Williams & Co, J A Craven, J A Drake, H L Myrover, T Martin, Mrs A A Brooksbanks, Moring, Coble & Co, J & E Kerner, J & J W Clinard, G Makepeace, Elking Manf Co, D Curtis, Rockfish Co, W H Carver, S T Hawley & Son, Deep River Manf Co, Rev D D McBryde.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 27.—Brig Morning Light fm Providence, R I. 28.—Schr. Albert Mason fm New York, Col John McRae fm Boston. 29.—Brigs Howard fm N York, Rio Grande fm Boston, Maria T Wilder fm Bath, Mec. Schr Worth fm Philad, Helene from New York. 30.—Barque Girard fm Charleston.

R. RAIFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept. 15, 1856. 39-tf

THE UNION OF THE STATES.

Under this head the National Intelligencer has an article of great force and beauty, filling four of its columns. It commences as follows:—

"The Convention of the Whigs of the United States," recently assembled at Baltimore, among other resolutions expressive of their sentiments, placed at the head of them all, as no less first in order than foremost in importance, the declaration of their reverence for the Constitution of the United States, their unalterable attachment to the National Union, and a fixed determination to do all in their power to preserve them for themselves and their posterity." At a period when, in the judgment of many, the stability of that Constitution and the integrity of the Union founded upon it are, if not menaced with danger the most immediate, at least passing through an ordeal sufficient to awaken the gravest consideration on the part of all thoughtful and patriotic citizens, such a declaration cannot but be regarded as equally appropriate in its terms and timely in its promulgation, as serving at least to show in a conjunction of difficulty and trial what the Whigs "think of the Republic."

And, after adducing many arguments in favor of the value of the Union, expressing a confident belief in its permanency, and contending that the selection of a sectional President would be no justification for dissolution, the Intelligencer closes with the following beautiful paragraphs:—

At the very origination of the Constitution under which we live, and when men like Hamilton, Madison, and Jay, were commending it to the adoption of the people, it was held by the defenders of that instrument almost "superfluous to offer arguments to prove the utility of the Union." Still less at this day do we deem it necessary to *argue* the worth of that Union, after nearly a century's experience of its untold and incalculable blessings. As well might we seek to prove the value to man of a sun in the heavens, and, as nothing but a physical blindness the most incurable could lead any to doubt of this latter, so nothing but a political blindness the most judicial can furnish to us an explanation of the indifference manifested by some to the idea of a severance of the tie which binds us to "one country, one constitution, and one destiny." The causes which in the beginning led to the formation of the National Union still survive in all their binding force, and the avowed objects of its formation—as found in the common defence of the members; the preservation of the public peace, as well against internal convulsions as external attacks; the regulation of commerce with other nations; the superintendence of our intercourse, political and commercial, with foreign countries—still exist to plead in behalf of its perpetuity. And of the causes which rendered a union of the States not only a political necessity but a natural outgrowth of civil and social tendencies, we may say that they plant their roots too deep in the heart of the nation ever to be eradicated; for are we not now, as at the era of the formation of the Constitution, "one connected country, inherited by one united people;" a people descended in the main from "the same ancestors, speaking the same language, professing the same religion, attached to the same principles of government, very similar in manners and customs, and who, by their joint counsels, arms, and efforts, fighting side by side throughout long and bloody wars, have nobly established their general liberty and independence." Greatly do those mistake the broad foundations on which the Union rests secure in the affections of the people who regard it merely as a civil expedient for purposes of administrative detail and convenience. It is all this, but something vastly more. Ingrained in the very texture of our national character; it will abide so long as that character preserves its identity. As has been well said by a thoughtful student of our political history, the Union was the work of time, the natural consequence of events, a growth from circumstances, or whatever other phrase may be used as a substitute for an express acknowledgment of a Providence in the destinies of mankind. "It is not possible," adds the same authority, "to trace the Union to any premeditated plan, the idea of any one man, or the concert of any body of men. You can find no authority to pronounce it the direct product of human foresight or of political wisdom and experience. You cannot point to any day in our history, and say that in such a day union existed and on the day before there was nothing of the kind. In truth, the Union was not made; IT GREW. It grew as the tree grows, planting its roots deeper and deeper, and lifting its branches stronger and stronger and higher and higher, its vital forces coursing upward and outward to its highest leaf. The Union grew as the forest grows, and the seed was not sown by man's hand. This element of government is at the same time an element of national character. It is a part of the life of Saxon liberty, and it came with the Saxon race to be developed and expanded in a land which seems to have been reserved to be the Saxon's heritage."

The Union, then, is older than the formation of the Constitution in 1787, older than the Articles of Confederation signed in 1778, older than the first Continental Congress of 1774, older than the Convention of the nine Colonies assembled in 1765 to protest against the stamp act, older than the "Albany Congress" of 1754; older than any or all of these, because, in substance, underlying from the first the very existence of a people possessing a common lineage, speaking the same tongue, sharing in the same hopes, and encompassed by the same dangers. The Union is an heir-loom of the Anglo-American race, and as such worthy to be called a "possession forever." It is native to our soil, older even than the civil freedom of which it now forms the surest pledge and guarantee. It is not so much a part of our political life as the very seat and core of our national existence.

> "Custom is man's nurse. Woe then to them
> Who lay irreverent hands upon his old
> House furniture. The dear inheritance
> From his forefathers. For time consecrates;
> And what is gray with age becomes religion."

If then, the causes which rendered the establishment of a National Union not only practicable but natural, and if the objects which made its formation a civil necessity still survive in all their vigor, why is it that the ear is stunned and the heart pained in these latter days with threats of its dissolution? Simply because, in spite of these influences and these objects, there are those who, in the pursuit of an ideal good, are willing not only to relax their grasp on present political blessings, but to renounce the hereditary spirit of amity and conciliation which, with all our natural advantages, is indispensable to the peaceful and harmonious working of our complex political system. The Union can be preserved in its beauty and its symmetry only by the observance, *on the part of the North and of the South*, of the same mutual justice not only to each other's virtues, but forbearance toward each other's faults, which characterized the early days of the Republic, and perfected the work of the Revolutionary Fathers in that capstone and yet foundation of our political edifice, the Constitution of the United States.

It is stated that over 60,000 barrels of lager bier will be manufactured this year in Milwaukie alone. That beats Albany a little.

THE SIGNS ARE RIGHT.

The doubts of Greely as to the success of his party furnish an explanation of several indications to which we have lately been giving special attention. Day after day the New York Herald and the New York Times have manifested the greatest anxiety to impress the northern mind with the conviction that the Union would be in no danger by the election of Fremont. They have resorted to every species of argument to show that southern men are talking of disunion as a mere device to alarm the North. They have characterized the warnings that have come from the ablest and most conservative statesmen as the idlest and most twaddle, and as an old trick resorted to for political effect. The uneasiness exhibited by those journals is now explained. They see, as does the Tribune, that the Union-loving spirit of the North is being awakened, and they know that when this irresistible element enters into the contest the overthrow of their party is sure. Whilst the Herald and Times are laboring to lull the conservative portion of the North into a false security, the Tribune comes out with the "naked truth," and frankly confesses that the prospects of its party are waning, and seeks to arrest its downward tendency by frightening its followers into increased exertions.

This same confession of the Tribune furnishes a clue to some other signs that have not been explained. We can now understand the meaning of the moderation and conservatism which Speaker Banks sought to intuse into his harangue at the New York Exchange. In that speech there was no word that breathed of the substitution of a military despotism for the present constitutional Union—no intimation of the possibility of a contingency when he would be willing to "see the Union side"—but throughout there was a marked effort to represent his party as ardently and earnestly devoted to the Union. He went so far as to repudiate the avowed objects of his party by declaring that "with the institution of slavery we have nothing to do. With the institutions of the southern States, local and traditional, we have nothing to do; and I know that I speak the sentiments that animate the hearts of all men here when I say that we are determined to interfere in no way, at no time, and to no extent, with those sectional, local, and traditional rights which distinguish them." These were remarkable words to fall from the lips of Speaker Banks; but not more remarkable than those other words uttered in the same speech when he said, in regard to the Kansas troubles:

"Now, for this we have a remedy. It is not that we shall legislate against the South on the subject of slavery. It is not that we shall raise the question whether in future Territories slavery shall be permitted or not. We lay aside all these questions, and stand, distinctly and simply, on the proposition that that which gave peace to the country in 1820, that which consecrated the peace of the country in 1850, ought to be made good by the government of the United States, with the consent of the American people. [Applause.] That is all. No more, no less, no better, no worse. That is all we ask, that the acts of 1820 and 1850 shall be made good in the place of conflagration and murder and civil war for the year 1856, by the voice of the American people—South, let me say, as well as North. [Applause.] Now, to do that no legislation is required. It is not necessary that the halls of Congress should be opened again to agitation."

In these remarks Speaker Banks utterly repudiates all that his party has been saying and doing for the last two years. He absolutely comes out flat-footed for the principle of the Kansas bill, and distinctly declares that the troubles in Kansas are to be settled, not by legislation, but by the operation of the great principle of popular self-government in the Territory! What could have produced so complete a revolution in Speaker Banks within the last few weeks? He was not the same daring disunionist at the Exchange in New York that he was only a few weeks before in Massachusetts. Then he was bold in pronouncing the doom of the constitution, and fearless in pointing to a military dictatorship as the remedy for preserving the Union; but now he is all moderation, all love for the Union, no idea of interfering with the slavery question, no wish to disturb the Kansas law, all that he wants is Fremont shall be made President.

We submit that the doubts expressed by the Tribune as to the prospects of Fremont furnish the key to this wonderful revolution in Speaker Banks. He saw, as Greeley did, "the handwriting on the wall;" he saw that the Union-loving people of the North are becoming aroused, and he labored to appease the wrath which he saw kindling in the minds of the conservative portion of the North. We think the sudden conversion of Speaker Banks to conservatism and love of the Union a strong sign that the "sober second thought" is powerfully at work.

We might add to these indications the fact that Francis P. Blair has recently addressed to his neighbors a letter in which he goes so far as to maintain that his object in joining the black republicans is to promote the security of the institution of slavery. But it is not necessary to pile up the proof that the Union spirit of the northern people is awakened, and that its power is being acknowledged in the several signs to which we have referred.—*Wash. Union.*

FILLMORE IN NEW YORK.

The friends of Fillmore in the great State of New York are active, zealous and confident, and are determined to give the electoral vote of that State to its noble son. Everywhere throughout its limits the fire burns brightly and we have not a doubt of the result. We extract the following cheering battle-cry from the last number of the Albany Statesman:

"To our friends we say confidently, PRESS FORWARD, AND THE VICTORY WILL BE OURS! The game of brag which the Black Republicans have been playing, cannot be carried into the ballot box. An actual survey of the field discloses a state of things in the highest degree encouraging to the supporters of Mr. Fillmore. In towns where the Black Republicans have asserted, and apparently believed, that there would not be to exceed a dozen Fillmore votes, it has been ascertained that Mr. Fillmore's vote will be greater than that of either of the other candidates. In localities where our friends had supposed themselves weak they have been greatly surprised and encouraged at the result of an actual canvass of the voters. At this time last fall the Americans had far less encouragement for carrying the State than they now have, and yet they triumphed. The Republicans were as confident then as they are now. They blowed and bragged as they do now. They said the American vote would not reach 100,000 in the State. They asserted, as they now assert, that they would carry the State by an immense majority. They had then, as now, pretended accounts of our candidates being repudiated, Councils going down, and the party dying out generally. It turned out to be all brag and bluster—*and so it will be again.*

"Again we say to our friends, press forward and the day is ours."

CLEVELAND, OHIO, Oct. 2.

Boiler Explosion—Twenty Persons Killed.—A portable steamboiler exploded this afternoon at the Delaware County Fair, killing twenty persons and wounding many others.

WHY CONSISTENT WHIGS CANNOT SUPPORT MR. BUCHANAN.

One would think, from the earnest manner in which the Democratic party appeal to the Whigs for support, that the latter had been recipients of Democratic favors time out of mind, and that now, being in a position to repay with interest those manifold courtesies, they laid themselves open to the charge of ingratitude by refusing to do so. Now what has the party which thus entreats the Whigs to save it from utter discomfiture, ever done to entitle it to claim, with any show of justice, the assistance it requires? Has it ever, while in possession of unlimited power, evinced, by a single liberal act, a sentiment of regard towards its political rivals? Has it ever gone into a contest with the Whigs in which it forebore to assail them with every epithet that could be found in a vocabulary replete with words expressive of contempt, and scorn, and mockery? Or, on the other hand, has it not traduced their leaders; blackened the characters of high minded, honorable Whigs; stigmatized their motives; charged upon Henry Clay the guilt of sins venial, and sins of a grosser kind; hung him in lettered effigy, and suffered him to sink to his final rest without making any atonement for having fastened upon him the false accusation of engaging in a political intrigue, involving the grave crime of "bargain and corruption?" And who was the prime instrument in bringing this malicious charge to bear against him? James Buchanan. Who was it that approached him with the offer that he spurned? James Buchanan. Who was it, when earnestly requested to reinstate Henry Clay in the popular regard by narrating truthfully the facts within his knowledge, answered evasively, and paltered in a double sense? James Buchanan. Who was it, when an appeal was made to Governor Letcher to publish the conversation which took place in his presence, refused to permit him to remove the seal of secrecy from his lips? James Buchanan. And who, finally, we ask, is it that is now the candidate of the Democratic party for those Presidential honors which Henry Clay failed of attaining by reason of this stain of bargain and corruption resting upon him? None other than James Buchanan, the very man who gave rise to this story of "bargain and corruption."

Let Conservatives of all parties reflect upon the following facts:

Under the Whig administration of Millard Fillmore the North and South worked harmoniously together to put an end to the slavery agitation, and through the noble co-operation of Clay and Cass, and Webster and Foote, and their respective colleagues, the question was satisfactorily adjusted, and when President Fillmore retired from office the Republic was at peace within its own borders, and its relations with foreign potentates were courteous and friendly. Under the Democratic administration of Franklin Pierce we have neither enjoyed peace at home or abroad. A dangerous spirit of license has been engendered, both locally and nationally; the slavery question, so hermetically sealed by consent of the ablest statesmen of the Union, has been re-opened as a subject of discussion in the political arena; and born of this slavery question, a great Northern party, *owing its origin to Democracy*, now threatens, not only to rend its progenitor, but to tread beneath its feet the Federal Constitution. Terrified, but impenitent, the Democracy call upon the Whigs for relief—not for the purpose of restoring harmony between the States, by reaffirming the Missouri Compromise; or to correct past errors, by a more conservative rule in future; but to sustain the acts of an administration which has become the object of popular denunciation and contempt, and to re-inaugurate the reign of misrule under James Buchanan. No Whig, that *is* a Whig, can ever find it in his conscience to lend Democracy a helping hand under such circumstances.—*Balt. Patriot.*

THE CONDITIONS UPON WHICH WHIGS MAY JOIN THE DEMOCRACY.

The conditions upon which the Whigs may unite with the Democratic party and aid in the election of its candidates in the present canvass are indeed hard and humiliating. The Richmond Enquirer has set forth those conditions in clear, explicit and emphatic phrase. We here reproduce an article which appeared in that paper some time ago, and ask for it the dispassionate consideration of Whigs not only in Virginia, but throughout the Union. It reads as follows:

"As some persons seem to have mistaken both the motive and object of our appeals to Old Line Whigs, it is proper that we should acquit ourselves of the unjust accusations to which such misconstruction exposes us. *We invite no man of Whig principles to join the Democratic party.* Such an overture would be as insulting to him as unjust to our party. *A person with Whig convictions cannot consistently and honestly profess to be of the Democratic party. A person with Whig convictions cannot be admitted into the Democratic organization, without to some extent corrupting its integrity and debauching its principles.* We have a creed which constitutes a test of Democracy, and which no Whig can honestly subscribe, because it is absolutely irreconcilable with the principles which he professes. An advocate of protective tariffs and of federal aggrandizement, cannot consistently enter an organization based upon the principles of free trade, strict construction and State Rights; and if we consent to such an association, it will not be long before the Democratic party is destroyed by its allies. We object to *fusion* because it is consistent neither with personal nor political honesty. An alliance between independent political organizations is another and a very different thing. It is not only allowable, but in certain emergencies may be essential to the best interests of the country. Such an emergency is the present; which demands, not a *fusion* of all parties in the South, but a co-operation of good men for the sake of the Constitution and the Union. We ask no Whig to renounce his principles, except from an honest conviction of judgment. *We invite no Whig to come into the Democratic party, unless he chooses voluntarily and from conviction to abjure his ancient faith, and to profess allegiance to our peculiar platform.*"

These are the conditions, as stated by the Enquirer, upon which Whigs may be allowed the inestimable privilege and high honor of admission into the Democratic ranks! What think you of them, Whigs of the South? Are they such as to command your approval? Do you really think you can afford to turn Democrat upon such terms? If you do, reason and argument would be utterly lost upon you, and of course, we design to make no appeal to *you* in the present article.

We invoke our Whig readers everywhere to read and re-read the above extract from the Enquirer, and then say whether they can or will support a party which thus insults and degrades them in the very act of appealing to them for their aid.—*Rich. Whig.*

Extensive Fire at Atlanta.—News was received here yesterday of a destructive fire at Atlanta, Ga., which occurred yesterday morning. The Engine Depot of all the Railroads was destroyed, with the Railroad Workshop and other buildings adjacent. The loss is estimated at $100,000, and the Georgia Railroad Company is the heaviest loser.

The Columbia (South Carolina) Times, a Southern ultra Journal of the austerest States' rights stamp, has a carefully guarded article upon the Presidential candidates, in which it speaks thus:

If we were *compelled* to choose between Buchanan, Fillmore and Fremont, we would prefer casting our vote for Millard Fillmore, as the choice of evils, regarding him at the same time as only a shade better than the two other candidates for the Presidential Chair. Mr. Fillmore's administration was well received by the people of Carolina. His visit to Charleston and Columbia rallied a large proportion of the people to do him homage, and although we do not wish to be set down as one of his admirers, for we are not, we do believe that the Government, under his administration, would prove to be more conservative, just and impartial, than under either of the other candidates."

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.

Gov. Floyd in New York.—Ex-Gov. Floyd addressed an immense concourse from the steps of the Merchants' Exchange this afternoon. He spoke for two hours, and was listened to with marked attention throughout. One of the most prominent points in his speech was an argument to prove that the Black Republicans were clearly and solely responsible for the perpetuation of the wrongs of Kansas, by refusing to pass the Senate bill of Mr. Toombs. No attempt at disturbance was made in the vicinity of the speaker, but further up the street a collection of men and boys were shouting and making riotous demonstrations, some of whom were arrested.

Mr. Greeley's admission that he does not wish his readers to believe the election of Fremont a fixed fact, and that he considers the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Indiana, Illinois, and California still doubtful, remin is us of an anecdote we once heard of a lame captain who mustered his men for action, and thus addressed them: "Officers and men, the bravery and superior number of our enemies convince me that we shall have hard fighting, and in all probability will be defeated. As I am *lame*, I will retreat now." Greeley's faith is evidently *lame*.—*Wash. Union.*

Senator Benjamin at Home.—Mr. Benjamin addressed a meeting of Democrats and Old Line Whigs, at New Orleans, on the 25th. The Bulletin informs us that his speech was a failure, being a special plea in his own behalf, and remarks:

Whenever he mentioned the names of Clay and Fillmore, the house shook with applause; and when the meeting broke up the crowd went down stairs harrahing for *Fillmore!* FILLMORE!! FILLMORE!!! vociferously, and kept it up long after they reached the street and into Lafayette Square. In fact, a Fillmore procession was formed outside on the instant and marched through the streets! If Mr. Benjamin raises such enthusiasm everywhere for Fillmore, we suggest that the Fillmore men in the city request him to visit every parish in the State. It will save them a good deal of labor.

The Washington Union announces that John V. L. McMahon, Esq., "was heretofore acted with the Whigs, but is now for Buchanan." Mr. McMahon quit the Democratic party in the year 1839, and joined the Whigs in favor of Harrison and Tyler. Then General Harrison died, he followed John Tyler back into the ranks of the Democracy, where he has steadily and consistently remained ever since. In other words, Mr. McMahon was for a brief period, many years ago, a Whig. This, however, is rather a late day to announce his return to the Democratic party.

Washington Organ.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 2.

Reception of the President at Home.—The President was received at the Depot this morning by a Committee of Arrangements, and, escorted by a numerous cavalcade, rode bare-headed to the place of reception. He was constantly bowing in acknowledgment of the cheers which greeted him on every side. It is estimated that the number present was twelve thousand.

The Time for Holding the Presidential Election.—The following is the Act of Congress upon this subject. It is brief but comprehensive. Electors will be chosen by the people in every State of the Union except South Carolina, where they will be chosen by the Legislature:—

The electors of President and Vice President shall be appointed in each State on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November in which they are to be appointed: Provided that each State may by law provide for the filling of any vacancy or vacancies which may occur in its college of electors when such college meets to give its electoral vote: And provided also, when any State shall have held an election for the purpose of choosing electors and shall fail to make a choice on the day aforesaid, then the electors may be appointed on a subsequent day in such manner as the State shall by law provide.

Passed January 23, 1845.

What they think of us Abroad.—A resident in Peru, who left Washington city thirty-seven years ago when a youth, writing to a relative here under date of the 21st of August, thus comments upon the posture of affairs and the condition of things in the United States, as they appear to him at his distant point:

"I see by the National Intelligencer that you are in a state of civil war in Kansas, and that the Union is, on the whole, in rather a convulsed condition. The Republic, I fear, has seen its best days. * * * The Lord deliver you from the scenes I have witnessed during a residence of thirty-seven years in these so-called South American Republics! Your factions commit already most atrocious acts, and every thing may be dreaded in the future from the madness of such men. The Walker movement in Nicaragua makes all the South American States look with suspicion on your people, and the relations with these countries are becoming every day more difficult for Americans on account of the tendency of the Union to annex and absorb neighboring States. The people here are Catholics, and the intolerance shown by all parties to their religion is the chief cause which makes them dread even the possibility of such an event. We now enjoy peace, both here and in Bolivia. The Presidency in both these countries has, however, degenerated into a dictatorship. Under the name and the forms of a 'Republic,' we suffer the most degrading tyranny, subject to the will of one man, against whom all law is impotent. Such is the consequence of departures from fundamental laws, designed to be rules of action for rulers as well as people."

Americans Abroad.—We have often noticed that a residence in foreign countries makes Americans patriotic, and in general more strongly Democratic. We would say Republican, had not this word been perverted from its original meaning, and acquired a bad sense. An American clergyman temporarily residing in Asia Minor, to whom we send our weekly paper, writes us as follows:—"I have just read your paper of July 30th. My heart sinks within me—it almost dies. I pray God to aid you in defeating the plottings of unprincipled and fanatical men.—*Jour. Com.*

Mass Meetings.—We begin at last to see some signs of life in the Old North State so far as politics is concerned. Heretofore, Americans and Democrats seemed to have almost forgotten that there was such a thing as a Presidential canvass going on; but there now appears to be on the part of the former a wakening up to the importance of the pending struggle.

We notice that there is to be a Fillmore mass meeting, at Fulton, Davie county, on the 4th inst.

Another at Taylorsville, Alexander county, on the 17th.

Another at Salisbury on the 28th inst.

And another to come off at or near Concord Camp Ground, Anson county, commencing on the 29th inst.

We have been requested to call attention to this last named mass meeting, and to state that many speakers of distinction from this and other States will be in attendance. A friend in Anson writes us that "extensive preparations are being made, and the accommodations for all will be ample. The spirit which now animates our citizens reminds one of the days of '40. Listen for *Anson thunder* in November."—*Wil. Herald.*

Mass Meeting at High Point.—We are requested to give notice that there will be held a Mass Meeting of the Whigs and Americans of the counties of Forsythe, Davidson, Guilford and Randolph, at High Point, on Friday and Saturday of Guilford Superior Court. We learn that the attendance of eminent speakers has been secured for the occasion. The people of all parties are requested to be present and participate in the meeting, and hear what may be said.

Greensborough Patriot.

Fire.—The alarm of fire was given last evening about 7½ o'clock, and flames were observed issuing from the kitchen of Mr. A. A. Brown on Market street, between 6th and 7th, which in a short time was consumed. The loss is between 300 and $400—partly insured.

By the exertions of the firemen and citizen generally, the dwelling, in close proximity to the kitchen, was saved.—*Wil. Herald.*

A Difference of Opinion.—At a meeting of the clergy and laymen at the Bible house, New York, on Monday, one portion wished a day of fast and prayer to be appointed, in view of the present aspect of public affairs. Another portion thought it ought to be a day of thanksgiving. Between the desponding and excessively hopeful view of affairs nothing at all was done, and the country was left to save itself by its own energy, without the benefit of clergy.

A Fillmore meeting in Lowell, Mass., was broken in upon by bands of "free-speech" Fremont partizans a few evenings since, and the proceedings stopped by lawless disturbances and "groans for Fillmore." This is strange. The Fillmore men at the North are said in this latitude to be in favor with Fremont's followers.

Baltimore American.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct 1.

The General Convention of the Episcopal Church.—The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal church assembled here to-day. The Rev. Dr. Creighton and Dr. Howe were respectively elected President and Secretary of the House of Deputies. An eloquent sermon was preached by Bishop Doane, of New Jersey, before an immense Congregation.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 2.

Later from Kansas.—A letter in the Republican, dated Lecompton, Sept. 26, states that the armed bands have all dispersed, and that peace reigns in the territory and business is reviving. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Jones, Stringefellow and other prominent agitators. Gov. Geary has authorized Col. Titus to form a volunteer battalion to preserve peace in the vicinity of Lecompton.

Abridged Debates in Congress.—The National Intelligencer announces that the work of presenting an abridgment of the debates in Congress from March 4, 1789, to the present time, undertaken by ex-Senator Benton, has been so rapidly progressed with that the first volume is already near its completion. This volume will comprise, as we understand, the debates of the four first Congresses; that is, the first eight years of the Constitutional Government, the period in which its foundations were laid in the affections of the country under the Administration of the first President, the *Pater Patriæ*. The plan of this abridgment is not to present merely the opinions of those Senators and Representatives who have become most known to fame, but the remarks of every one who shall at any time have spoken in Congress to any matter that retains a public interest. In this way there is perhaps hardly a family in the United States that will not find the name of a connexion, near or remote, presented in the honorable position of a representative of the people, and know the part that he acted in the transactions of public affairs. It is only in this way, moreover, that a faithful picture can be presented of the discussions of the National Legislature. The plan of the work embraces, also, frequent and sometimes copious explanatory notes of the debates and the circumstances that called them forth; and at marked periods in the history of Congress and the country, a retrospective review.

Breech-Loading Guns.—The public has heard a great deal of late of the Sharpe rifle, which is a gun of this character and is a very effective weapon, but we have seen and handled a new and curious invention of this nature, just patented by our ingenious fellow-townsman, F. D. Newbury, which we have reason to believe throws all arms of the breech-loading kind into the shade. For simplicity of construction, security and certainty of operation, either as a military carbine, pistol, or a hunting rifle, it seems to be as near perfection as human ingenuity can produce in a mechanical structure. It can be loaded and fired whilst the words one two, three, four are deliberately pronounced; one movement of the hand opens the breech and at the same time cocks the piece, one inserts the charge, one closes the breech, at the same time priming the gun, which is ready for firing. Not professing to be very wise on the subject of fire-arms we do not pretend to offer an opinion on the merits of the invention, but we know that persons who are professional experts in their construction and use have expressed their decided opinion that the Newbury gun is the most perfect weapon of the kind now known.—*Albany Statesman.*

Sad Death.—The National Intelligencer has under its marriage notices on Tuesday morning, the marriage on the 27th ult. of Dr. W. A. Williams to Miss Susanna J. Williams of Washington, and among the obituary notices of the same day the death of Mrs. Susanna J. Williams. From the bridal to the bier in two short days.

Completion of the Virginia and Tennessee Rail Road.—The Richmond Dispatch states that the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad was completed on Thursday. A glorification will take place at Bristol on the 2d of October, the day after the arrival of the first passenger train, on which occasion a free barbecue is to be given. This makes a complete railroad connexion from Richmond to Tennessee.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE 21st OF OCTOBER.—TO THE PUBLIC.

I take pleasure in announcing to the public that all the arrangements for the Educational Convention to be held in Salisbury, on Tuesday the 21st day of October (*instant*), have been completed.

Essayists of distinction have been practised all the subjects proposed at the preliminary meeting in Goldsboro' in May last; and from reliable information in my possession, I feel authorized say, that the ensuing Convention promises to be the most respectable and imposing one of the kind ever assembled in North Carolina.

It will form an important era in the educational history of the State; and from it will probably date, new combined and systematic efforts on the part of all the friends of the great cause which calls it together.

In the name of that cause, and on behalf of the Committee of Preparations, a cordial invitation to attend this Convention is again given to all the friends of Education in North Carolina.

Let no one stay away for the want of a special invitation, as such could not be sent to every individual—and let it be distinctly understood that it is important for the leading School Committees to be represented.

Teachers and officers of Common Schools are particularly requested to attend—and indeed the invitation is special to every friend of N. Carolina.

All who attend will be furnished with return tickets over the Rail Roads of the State, and the people of Salisbury will freely entertain the delegates while there.

The Convention will perhaps organize on the first Session on Tuesday evening at candle-light.

C. H. WILEY,
Chairman of the Committee of Preparations.

Oct. 1st, 1856.

Papers in the State friendly to the cause please publish the above.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Hairs' white absent from home, on business attending a protracted meeting at Wadesboro' day night, the 16th of September, about 12 o'clock before day, an enemy set fire to my Barn and entirely consumed it with several other houses, about 140 bushels of Wheat, a large quantity of Food, a new Threshing Machine and many other things, and came near burning my dwelling and other houses. The loss sustained by the fire is supposed to be $1,400, only $500 insured. About 2 years back my Mills were burned, with a quantity of Flour and Grain, to the amount of not less than $6000, nothing insured. Between the times of the burning, my horses and other stock have been killed or destroyed.

H. LYSON.

Oct 24, 1856.

THE SIGN OF THE PEOPLE.

A friend, who was an eye-witness of the following incident, narrated it to the editors of the New Orleans Crescle as an illustration of genuine politeness for humility. The principal actor in the scene doubtless never expected that it would have attracted attention, or have been made the subject of a newspaper paragraph; but it is so characteristic of true generosity and nobleness that it is here produced in the words of the narrator:

"In the year 1851, I chanced to become one of a party who were taking an evening ride in the suburbs of the City of Washington. On reaching one of the cemeteries, the attention of one of the parties was arrested by a female, with two small children, seated near the closed gate.

"She seemed deeply afflicted, and her miserable apparel and that of the little ones told a tale of suffering which was truly distressing.

"We had gone but a short distance, when the person whose attention had been arrested by them, ordered the driver to turn, and drove back to the place where they were seated.

"Descending from the carriage, he approached the woman and inquired the cause of her sorrow. In a plain and simple style she told her story, thus:

"Two years before, her husband had left his home to find a better one in America. He had worked very hard, and saved money enough to send for his family, and had a small home prepared to receive them.

"That day they had arrived; but, alas! not to meet the glad husband and father, for, two days previous, he had fallen from a staging, where he was at work, and now, said she, pointing to the gate, he is in there.

"I've come out with my little ones to see his grave, but it's too late. The gate is shut and I must come back to-morrow. The poor woman was quite overcome, and the children shook aloud at beholding their mother's grief.

"Will you take a seat and ride home?" said the gentleman. O thank you, thank you, sir, but could not think of it. He insisted; and, taking one of the forlorn little creatures in his arms, he placed it in the carriage. The mother and remaining two children followed. I took a seat beside the driver and ordered him to drive as the woman had directed. The little ones soon dried their tears, and amused us by their innocent prattle, the youngest one often asking if we were going to take him to his father?

"A half hour's drive brought us in front of a poor little hovel, which the woman said would be home, if Jemmy was there.

"Assisting the party out, our hero conducted them to the door, then drawing forth his card case asked the woman's name. "Bridget Marple," said she.

"Writing it on the blank side, he handed it to her, with a bank bill, saying, "when you need more send the card to me;" then bidding her a kind good night, he took his seat, and we rode in silence to our respective lodings.

"That man was Millard Fillmore, then President of the United States."

Among the Passengers in the Baltic, just arrived in New York, is Miss D. L. Dix, the indefatigable philanthropist, whose labors in the cause of the insane are so well known wherever an interest is felt in the welfare of this unfortunate class. During her absence from the United States Miss D has travelled extensively through Great Britain, and in nearly every country of Europe, investigating the condition of the insane, and on many occasions has been the means of carrying out measures of great importance for securing to the afflicted the wisest and best system of management.

"A foe who misquotes you," say Horace Walpole, "ought to be a welcome antagonist. He is so humble as to confess, when he censures what you have *not* said, that he cannot confute what you *have* said; and he is so kind as to furnish you with an opportunity of proving him a liar as you may refer to your book to detect him."

Profits of Grapes.—In the neighborhood of Cincinnati there are more than two thousand acres in grapes. The profits per acre average, taking one year with another, about $300 per acre. The cost of planting ranges from $150 to $300 per acre. The expense, with ordinary land, need not exceed $150 per acre.

Bank Checks for sale at this Office.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

SUNDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 6, 1856.

GOOD SIGNS.—There is *hope* in the facts adduced by the Washington Union, in the article which we copy under the head "The Signs are Right." A month ago the prospect was gloomy enough, and even now the danger is not passed. There is only *hope* that it will pass away. The Union ascribes the change to an arousing of the Union feeling among the conservatives at the North. And such it may be; but we think that the late Whig Convention at Baltimore has had much to do in stirring up that feeling, and much more in concentrating the Whig vote,—still very large, upon Mr. Fillmore. With the known divisions in the Locofoco ranks, it is scarcely doubtful that the Whigs and Americans united can carry New York, and without New York Fremont cannot be elected. We say nothing of the Northern States, though the Whigs and Americans united may save others of them from going for Fremont. It is sufficient that they save New York, since, should Fremont get every other Free State he cannot be elected. If the Whig Convention has accomplished that good, as we believe it has, it will deserve the benedictions of every lover of his country, of whatever party, and of whatever section.

The remark of Greely, of the Tribune, the best informed and most influential of his party, to which the Union alludes, is as follows:—

"We do not wish our readers to believe the result at Fremont a fixed fact. We consider the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Indiana, Illinois, and California still doubtful. We may be rolled over them by large majorities, but we may at least crowd enough of them to beat us in the contest."

GOOD SIGNS IN NEW YORK.—The latest mails have brought us two cheering signs for Fillmore. The first, an account of a great torch-light procession of the Cartmen, mounted on their drays, express wagons, &c. to the number of 3,500, with banners and transparencies. It is pronounced the greatest turn-out of that numerous class of laborers that has ever been seen in New York. All for Fillmore!

The second, a speech of Gov. Floyd, a Virginia democrat, and Buchanan candidate for Elector. Mr. Speaker Banks had, a few days before, addressed the merchants, from the steps of the Exchange, in Wall street, against the wish of nine-tenths of the stockholders in that establishment, who were opposed to its being used for any political purpose. Many hundred merchants thereupon signed a call for a meeting at the same place, and invited ex-Gov. Floyd of Virginia to speak. He complied, and before a very large audience spoke for two hours in a calm, sensible and patriotic strain. In closing, he uttered the following patriotic sentiments:—

"I say that such is the change of aspect in political affairs, that I have witnessed since I came North—and there is not a man in the South that will say there is any ground of suspicion as to my fidelity to the Democratic party, and I tell you (as I say that I am an elector in Virginia, and am going to be chosen, (cries of "good")—if you can show me that the candidate of the Black Republican party can only be beaten by my vote for Mr. Fillmore, why then I will give my vote for him, if the ground should open and swallow me—Aye, (said I will tell you something more, Virginia, Democratic Virginia, that never failed, never faltered, and never tired in the most critical times, will come out and stand at my back in that crisis.—(Cheers.)"

And again:—"The minor differences of party should not longer divide us, and every one who loves his country should come to the rescue."

We say, these are noble sentiments which ought to animate every friend of the Union, and specially every Southern man. The defeat of the abolition candidate should be the great aim of all, whether Buchan men or Fillmore men.

But the point to which, as friends of Fillmore, we particularly refer, is that Gov. Floyd has been brought to that determination by "the change of aspect in political affairs, witnessed by him since he came North." What is the meaning of that? We think, that he has become satisfied, at the North, that Fillmore *can* carry New York, and perhaps some other Northern States, and that Buchanan *cannot*. That is our reading of it. And he thinks, that if Fillmore should carry a sufficient number of States, Virginia and other democratic States should give their votes to him, even after having elected democratic Electors. And so as a democratic Elector, pledges himself to do.

If our supposition be correct, and we think it is, this is the most encouraging sign we have seen yet. It is an admission of strength such as Buchanan men are not apt to make towards an opponent.

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.—See the communication from Mr. Wiley, in another column.

President Pierce arrived at his home in Concord, N. H. on Thursday. He was received with great enthusiasm. It is supposed that 12,000 people were present to welcome him, coming from all parts of the State. His speech on the occasion is worthy of all praise for its National sentiments. We have not room for an extract this morning.

His reception in New York was characteristic of the spoils-loving democracy of that city. *Three* persons went to the Ferry to meet him, and *three* more awaited his arrival at the Astor House! His term is almost over, and he has no more favors to give. He ought to turn in and remove every office holder in the city, except the six, and put in less selfish men.

FROM EUROPE.—Two steamers have arrived, with dates to the 20th. The news is altogether unimportant. Cotton unchanged, and nothing material in other articles.

The amount in the U. S. Treasury on the 1st inst. was $23,495,005 91.

North Carolina 6 per cent. bonds sold in New York on Thursday at 94½, and Virginia 6 per cents at 91.

BLADEN SUPERIOR COURT.—What is the matter with Bladen? We learn that her criminal docket presented as black a catalogue as has probably ever been seen in North Carolina.

First, came the case of the State against London, the property of Col. Jos. Lyon, for Burglary. Verdict, (as ordinary in cases of burglary,) guilty of Larceny. Received 39 lashes and was discharged. Immediately thereupon another bill was found against him by the Grand Jury; but the prisoner had disappeared. Solicitor Strange for the State. Messrs. J. M. White and J. A. Richardson for the prisoner.

Next, the State against Sarah, the property of Wm. McKay. Same offence, same verdict, and same punishment. Solicitor Strange for the State. H. L. Holmes and J. G. Shepherd for the prisoner.

Third, State against Shadrack Thompson, for stealing chickens. Guilty. 39 lashes, which were forthwith administered, (we understand with considerable *vim*.)

Fourth. State against Daniel D. McDonald, for the murder of his brother-in-law, Neill Ferguson. This case occupied the greater portion of two days, and resulted in a prompt verdict of guilty of murder. For the State, Solicitor Strange and Gen. Winslow. For the prisoner, Messrs. C. G. Wright, J. M. White, J. A. Richardson, and Wm. S. Dovane.

Fifth. State against Thomas McLennon, for the murder of Elizabeth N. Davis, his step daughter. This case was commenced on Friday morning and concluded on Saturday, by a verdict of guilty, rendered after 15 minutes' consultation. The only plea set up was that of insanity. For the State, Solicitor Strange. For the prisoner, Messrs. R. E. Troy and J. M. White.

On Saturday afternoon, Judge Dick pronounced sentence of death on McLennon and McDonald—the execution fixed for Friday the 14th of November. But in both cases an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court.

Besides these, there remained in jail, one prisoner, Henry Pitman, free colored, on a charge of rape; two, W. W. Smith and Daniel Evans, charged with the murder of a slave of Benjamin Grist, and several on charges of larceny, and offences of minor grade, all of which go over to the next Spring Term, for want of time to try at this Term.

The Civil Docket was not opened except for Rules and for causes not requiring a Jury.

At Randolph Superior Court, last week, Judge Person presiding, several convictions for minor offences and one for murder, took place. Alex'r Hooker, a young man aged 22, of previous good character, was convicted of murdering John Chavis, in August last, by shooting him with a rifle. Chavis was a married man, said to be of mixed blood, who had seduced the sister of Hooker and enticed her off from her home. Hooker brought her back and finding Chavis lurking about, repeatedly warned him off, and finally discharged his rifle towards him, not intending to hit him, but the ball struck a limb and glanced, striking Chavis in the head. Hooker immediately went to the Sheriff and surrendered himself, making the above statement. The Asheborough Bulletin says that the verdict of guilty of murder, under these circumstances, created intense excitement, and a petition to the Governor for a pardon was signed by the Judge, the Jury, Grand Jury, members of the Bar, officers of the Court, and the spectators present!

The Wilmington Journal affects to think it very strange that we should rejoice that the "North Americans," (as the party which bolted from the Philadelphia American Convention that nominated Mr. Fillmore is called,) should have abandoned their first position as seceders, and come over to the support of Mr. Fillmore. We can see nothing strange in it. If it were true, as the Journal asserts,—which it is not—that these North Americans were "a band of the most notorious abolitionists," how are they any worse than the Van Burens and their followers, who support Buchanan? But if abolitionists, why do they not support the abolition candidate, Fremont? The very fact that they will *not* support Fremont, but *will* support Fillmore, is proof that they are *National* men, for Fillmore's Nationality has been tried and approved.

If we could hope for a candid answer from the Journal, we would ask it, whether it would not have rejoiced if these same North Americans had joined in the support of Buchanan?—just as it rejoiced in the union of the Hard and Soft democracy of New York, the latter being at least as well entitled to be called "a band of the most notorious abolitionists." When these parties united, Buchanan was so beside himself with joy, that he telegraphed it as one of the "greatest events in the history of the country." Perhaps in one sense he was right. There was no natural affinity between the two factions. The Hards were conservative national men; the Softs abolitionists. The combination of two such dissimilar bodies was a remarkable event at least, and perhaps an important one. In this view, doubtless, it was, that Mr. Buchanan contemplated so unlooked for and unnatural a union; and this it was over which he went into ecstacies. *If* these North Americans *were* abolitionists, why should the Journal complain that we partook slightly of Mr. Buchanan's exultation at finding them come out of their abolitionism into the support of a National candidate?

But we have other good Locofoco authority for rejoicing over the recovery of these stray sheep. See the article which we copy from the Washington Union, how that paper is cheered by the "sober second thought" of the Northern people who were imperilling the Union, but who now pause in their career. According to the Union, these people are abandoning Fremont. To whom are they going? To Fillmore? Well, the Union rejoices, and the Journal should not forbid our doing likewise. To Buchanan? Then the abolitionists, as the Journal calls them, are joining the party of the Journal, and it and the Union ought *not* to rejoice, according to the Journal.

THE UNION.—We copy from the National Intelligencer some paragraphs from a long article on the Union. The part which we omit is an argument against the threats to dissolve the Union if Fremont should be elected. We do not approve of those threats, any more than the Intelligencer; but we think that the article would have been much more useful if it had warned the North that the election of Fremont will, if it should unfortunately occur, tend to bring about the dreaded calamity. It will be one of many circumstances showing such a feeling of sectional hostility to the South as will, all combined, produce dissolution. The idea that between the 4th of November and the 4th of March such a consultation between the Southern States can take place as to produce dissolution, seems to us to be absurd.

The Fayetteville *Observer* of Thursday, erroneously charges us with having misrepresented the language used by Mr. Graham in his speech in the "Whig Convention." The *Observer* knows that we did not, in our article of Wednesday last, pretend to *quote* Mr. Graham's language, and therefore can make nothing by saying that the Ex-Governor did not use the precise words employed by us. He *did* use words equivalent, he *did* assert that he and his compeers came *on purpose* to nominate Mr. Fillmore, to ratify the action of the Know Nothing Convention, and he illustrated by a yarn so old that it may well have descended from "the better days of the Republic." Does the *Observer* pretend that we have in any way misrepresented the *meaning* of Mr. Graham's language? It should be remembered that we had previously laid before our readers the whole passage to which reference is made, copied from the extended report of the Baltimore American, and our readers are as capable of judging whether we misrepresented it as the *Observer* is of telling them.

Wil. Journal.

We can only judge of Gov. Graham's *meaning* by his *language*, a test which the Journal does not submit to, but prefers to make Gov. Graham assert what he did *not* assert. We will prove this by quoting the language of both the Journal and the Governor.

The Journal of last Wednesday said,—

"That Gov. Graham declared that the meeting had *not* assembled for the purpose of deliberation, but simply to ratify the acts of the Know Nothing party in the nomination of Fillmore and Donelson."

Now let us see what Gov. Graham really did say:—

"It is with that view [to take a part in the Presidential election] that the people of this country, those who have stood off and been denied a participation in the government—the power having passed into other hands—that portion of them who have stood aloof for the last two or three years, and have taken no share in the public affairs, have now come forward, and through their representatives have to express to the country what they consider to be the duty of the Whigs of the Union in the present crisis. It is that that has brought us together here. It is for the purpose of determining what it becomes the great Whig party of the Union to do in this crisis, whether it should take no part in the coming contest or whether we should actively participate in it; and if we participate in it, into whose scales our votes shall be cast. As was well remarked, Mr. President, by you to-day, we have no candidate of our own in the field, and it is now too late for us, the election is too near at hand, to bring forward a strictly Whig party candidate. But there are now in the field those from whom we can select one for our support.

"I shall not attempt to discuss their merits. Perhaps it would be premature for me to do so; perhaps it would be inappropriate, as our committee on resolutions has not made its report to this Convention, for me to say anything in regard to the choice which this Convention should make. But I know for what purpose I and those with me came here. We were sent here to endeavor to prevail upon our friends, from the Canada frontier to the other side of the Rio Grande, to nominate and unite upon Millard Fillmore, of New York."

It will be seen that Gov. Graham expressly disclaimed any right to speak for the "meeting," as the Journal calls it; and that he plainly spoke only for himself and *those who went with him* to Baltimore—the Delegates from Orange, or possibly for some of the other or the whole of the North Carolina Delegates, whose views he had obtained by free consultation with them. And instead of saying that "the meeting had not assembled for the purpose of deliberation," as the Journal charges, the Governor expressly says that "it is *for the purpose of determining*" what the Whig party ought to do; into whose scales their votes should be cast;—and that he and his associates went there *to endeavor to prevail upon the meeting to unite* upon Millard Fillmore. He said nothing about ratifying the action of the Know Nothing Convention.

If we have not shown that the Journal has misrepresented Gov. Graham, then we defy any one to show that the sun shines in the heavens at mid-day.

TAX ON BANK DIVIDENDS.—The Public Treasurer has published in the Standard, the decision of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, in the case of the Public Treasurer *vs.* Wm. D. Petway, in which it is decided that the Legislature has a constitutional right to tax bank dividends after having taxed bank shares. Stockholders are therefore bound, as we supposed was universally admitted, to pay the tax of "93 cents on every dollar more than six dollars" of dividend from bank stocks.

Col. Andrew Joyner, of Halifax, who died a few days ago, had been a prompt-paying subscriber to the National Intelligencer for *fifty-one years*.

Several students of Union Theological Seminary waited upon Col. Fremont yesterday, and told him that they admired his character and his scholarship; greeted him as their choson leader, and assured him of their highest consideration. Col. Fremont seems to have been pleased with the compliment paid him by the young gentlemen, but nevertheless could not forbear the suggestion that their anticipated calling precluded them from entering into any political contest.

New York Paper.

A gentleman named Boyd, from North Carolina, committed suicide in Cincinnati on Tuesday, by shooting himself in the head with a revolver, while his wife and family were at breakfast in an adjoining room. He had grown despondent from ill health, and the poverty which it entailed on those dear to him.

COME TO THE FAIR.—The following pressing invitation to the State Fair is written by the Senior Editor of the Raleigh Standard, whose poetry, we are free to acknowledge, is infinitely superior to his politics.

After the men and matrons, and the beaux and belles, have duly honored the invitation to the State Fair, let them not forget that it had a successful rival last year in Cumberland, and that our indefatigable friend the Secretary says the coming one *shall* be better than the last. He is not apt to fail in what he undertakes. (There is only one thing in which he has failed, and that probably because he never *tried*.) Let our readers therefore consider the invitation as applying to the Cumberland County Fair also, and come with whatever they have that is good or great, rich or rare, lovely or luxuriant, beautiful or beastly. Let them come to the Cumberland Fair.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD.

OH, COME TO THE FAIR!

Oh, come to the Fair,
Whoever you are,
And bring something with you, whatever it be:
Come one and come all:
Your State makes the call,
From the north and the south, from the west to the sea.

Bring your horses and kine,
Your sheep and your swine,
Your fowls of rare blood, and your shanghais to boot:
And whatever you do,
Bring your fast trotters too,
The crowded track's chances to take and dispute.

Bring on your leatherwork—
Also, your featherwork:
All curious productions of nature and art:
Come, with your tap-estry,
Also, your *nap*-estry,
Paintings most rare, for the eye and the heart.

Bring fruit and bring wine,
Bring the ores from the mine—
The wealth the earth yields both above and below:
Bring the peach, blushing meek,
Like the rose on the cheek
Of the fair ones who'll come, and *not think of a beau!*

Bring your needlework, girls,
Right along with your curls:
Your basques, and your bonnets, your sleeves, and your capes:
And bring, curiously wrought,
And with mystery fraught,
All those "wee little" garments of various shapes.

Let the matrons too come,
(Though they seldom leave home,)
With their counterpanes fine, and their bed quilts so rare:
With work of all kinds
Which their careful hand finds
So much pleasure in doing:—let *them* come to the Fair.

Ye mechanics, well skilled,
Let your Hall be well filled,
With all manner of work, in neat order displayed:
Let the grounds, too, attest
That you've all done your best;
And the State will be proud of the progress you've made.

Ho! ye Farmers, attend!
Of all classes the friend:
For if *your* work should fail, we would "*farc*" not at all.
Bring the fruits of your toil,
The rich cream of the soil,
In its varied forms, to the Farmer's own Hall.

So come right along;
There'll be music and song,
And dancing all night, so the papers do say:
The latch string hangs out,
And our people no doubt,
Will be happy to see you by night and by day.

What a time it will be!
If you come you will see—
Hear the speech, see the crowds, and the brilliant array:
Come along then—come all,
Like the leaves in the Fall.—
All your trouble and travel 'twill amply repay.

Lo the State gathers here,
At the close of each year:
Her honor's at stake, and she calls on us all
To prepare for the time,
When she shows in her prime—
Can we turn a deaf ear to her heart stirring call?

Then come to the Fair,
Whoever you are,
And bring something with you, whatever it be.
Come one and come all;
Your State makes the call,
From the hills of the west to the shores of the sea.

Office—Nothing but Office.—The Washington *Star*, the littler Dalgetty organ of Pierce's kitchen cabinet, acknowledges the truth of the statement made by the *National Intelligencer*, to the effect that not single delegate to the Baltimore Whig Convention was connected with the "American" party, but says:

"Very well; take all this for granted. In what an awkward position does it place them, were it possible for Mr. Fillmoro to be elected by "hook or by crook." It would exclude every mother's son of them from office or preferment; for the Know-Nothing ritual obligates members to vote for and support for *all* political offices third or Union degree members in preference to *all* others.'

"The distinguished Whigs in that Convention not being members of the Know Nothing party—and, therefore, never having taken the *third* degree—would be excluded from 'all political offices.'"

There it is. The only influence which this little Washington sheet thinks should operate upon men in determining their political course is expectation and desire of *office*. No higher or more patriotic consideration is deemed worthy of being taken into account. If a man cannot procure office by coalescing with this or that party, why then he makes himself at once a ninny. That's the idea of this Locofoco organ. And we may say it is the idea of nearly all the Locofoco organ's and politicians throughout the country.

Richmond Whig.

MARRIED,

At Raleigh, by the Rev. Dr. Mason, on the 30th ult., JOHN A. BAKER, Esq., of Wilmington, and MINERVA GRAHAM, fourth daughter of the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.

On the 2d inst., in Averasborough, by Rev. J. B. Martin, Capt. ANSON PARKER, of Harnett county, to Miss MARY JANE BOSTICK, of Richmond county.

Clinton Independent, Raleigh and Town papers copy.

At Normal College, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 1, by Jas. Craven, Mr. JNO. T. COUNCIL, of Bladen county, to Miss MARY JANE McALISTER, of Normal College.

On the 25th September, by John W. Purdie, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM H. ROWELL, of Brunswick Co., to Miss SARAH E. GRIMES, of Bladen Co.

DIED,

On Sunday night, 5th inst., THOMAS DEVEREUX, eldest child of Dr. T. D. Haigh, aged 2 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Episcopal Church this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

In this town on the 3d inst., ALBERT DWIGHT, son of Joseph and Caroline F. Hollingsworth, aged 5 years 2 months and 20 days.

He is gone from his youthful play,
His footsteps are heard no more,
Gone to that happy land
Where parting is known no more.—[Com.

At the Gulf, Chatham county, at the 29th ult., JAMES HARRIS, infant son of J. C. and M. P. Hooker, aged 6 months and 8 days.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—October 6.

BACON—		14 a 15	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—		24 a	Cuba	46 a 47	
CANDLES—E. F.		18 a 20	New Orleans	48 a 50	
Adamantine		30 a 35	NAILS—	5½ a 5¾	
Sperm		50 a	OILS—Linseed	1 81 a 1 10	
COFFEE—Rio		13 a 14	Tanners'	75 a 1 00	
Laguira		14 a 15	SALT—		
St. Domingo		00 a 00	Liv'p sack	1 50 a 1 55	
COTTON—			Alum, bu	0 00 a 6 00	
Fair to Good		11¼ a	SEED—		
Ordinary to mid.		11 a	Flaxseed	1 25 a	
COTTON BAGGING—			Clover, prlb.	12½ a 15	
Gunny		a 25	SHOT—		
Dundee		22 a 25	Com. pr bag	2 25 a 0 00	
Burlaps		00 a 00	Buck	2 25 a 0 00	
COTTON YARNS—			SPIRITS—		
No. 5 to 10		17 a 18	Peach Brandy	80 a 00	
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Apple "	65 a 00	
Bro. Sheetings	7½ a 8		N. C. Whiskey	50 a	
Osnaburgs	9½ a 10		Northern "	45 a	
FEATHERS—	35 a 40		N. E. Rum	60 a 65	
FLOUR—			Jamaica "	2 00 a 2 50	
Family	6 75 a 0 00		Fr. Brandy	4 00 a 6 00	
Superfine	6 25 a 0 00		American Gin	75 a 80	
Fine	5 75 a 0 00		Holland "	1 50 a 2 00	
Scratched	5 25 a 0 00		SUGAR—		
GRAIN—			Losf	12 a	
Corn	90 a		Crushed	12 a 12½	
Wheat	1 10 a 1 20		St. Croix	12 a 12½	
Oats	45 a 00		Porto Rico	10½ a 11	
Peas	65 a 70		New Orleans	10 a 11	
Rye	90 a		TALLOW—	10 a 12	
HIDES—Dry	10 a 00		TOBACCO—		
Green	4 a 5		Leaf	00 a 00	
IRON—			Manufactured	8 a 15	
Swedes, co. bar	8 6		WHITE LEAD	$2¼ a $2½	
Ditto, wide	a 7		WINDOW GLASS—		
English	0 a 5		8 x 10	$2¼ a $2½	
LARD—	16 a 17		10 x 12	$2¾ a 00	
LEAD—	8¼ a 00		WOOL—	17 a 18	

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Receipts large, tendency downward.

Cotton—We advance our quotations, a few lots sold as high as 12 cts.

Flour—A slight decline.

Turpentine—Virgin and Yellow dip 2 50. Spirits 34 to 35.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Virgin and yellow dip Turpentine 2 50; hard 1 50. Spirits 38. Rosin 1 12½. Bacon 14 cents, 60 days credit. Cotton 12. Timber, 5 rafts sold at $6, 7, 7 50, 8, and $9.

At New York, Cotton has again risen. Middling uplands 12¾, with an active business. Southern Flour heavy, at $7 to $8. Mixed Southern Corn 68 to 72. Spirits Turpentine 42. Rosin 1 65 to 1 69; No. 2, 2 25; fine 3 50 to 4 50.

Total receipts of cotton 115,582 bales, against 185,714 last year. Decrease 70,132.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. Oct. 2, Str Rowan, with Goods for J W Powers & Co, B Rose, H L Myrover & Co, R Gray, C T Haigh & Sons, Boner & Crist, Moffit & Brown, A J O'Hanlon, Ray & Pearce, C E Leete, J F Foulkes.

Lutterloh's Line. Oct. 4, Str Magnolia, with Passengers, and Goods for W P Elliot, G W Lawrence, H L Myrover & Co, Boner & Crist, C E Leete, T Troy, B Rose, Troy & Marsh, Heslop & Steed, L Wood, R Jones, H & E J Lilly, R Mitchell, Moffit & Brown, S W Gorrell, J Kyle, Jr, A J O'Hanlon, J & J W Clinard, E J Hale & Son, G Brandt, R Gray, D Clark, J C Poe, T C Pfohl.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 2.—Schr. Ann Maria fm Lockwood's Folly.

D. W. C. BENBOW, D. D. S.

HAS, agreeable to appointment, returned to this place, and will be pleased to have all who wish his professional services to call at his rooms, where he may be found during his regular office hours.

N. B. He will be absent to the State Fair.

Dr. B. has a very superior Buggy HORSE which he wishes to sell.

Oct. 6. 1t

WANTED,

A HARNESS MAKER at Kenansville, to whom steady work and good prices will be given. None but steady men need apply. G. W. NEWELL.

Kenansville, Oct. 4, 1856. 45*3tpd

Selling at Cost.

THE Subscriber being desirous of removing from this town, offers his

ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS

on hand at NETT COST for Cash. His Stock embraces Seasonable Dry Goods, **Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c.** A part of his stock he has just received. Country Merchants would do well to call and examine for themselves. Greater inducements for BARGAINS never were offered to any People. Everybody should call at once and lay in their supplies.

All those that owe him by note or account are respectfully invited to call and make payments. After the 1st of November next an officer will save him the trouble of dunning.

S. M. THOMAS.

Oct. 3, 1856. 45-4t

VALUABLE

LANDS AND MILLS

IN THE COAL REGION.

For Sale.

IN order to get rid of an enemy who has destroyed some $8000 worth of property for me in about two years, I offer for sale my fine

MILLS & LANDS

Just at the head of the Deep River Navigation. I suppose as good a set of Merchant Mills as there is in the State, with a Saw Mill, all newly built of good materials, by a first rate workman. And also 1000 acres of LAND, lying on the South side of Deep River, well timbered with Pine of the best kind for Saw Mill use. On the North side of the River there is an immense quantity of White Oak and other timber of a valuable kind, convenient to the Mill. A Soap-stone Quarry in one mile of the Mill, on the North side of the River, now worked by a Northern Company: and one of the best Coal Mines that has been opened on the River, in one mile or little more, on the South side,—supposed to be about 100 acres of this land lying within the Coal seam on the out crop,—a high and healthy situation in Moore county, and great place for trade, and just about where the Rail Road would strike the River, if it is run from Cheraw in South Carolina to the Coal Fields.

The most of the land is good farming land, about 175 acres cleared and well improved with good and suitable buildings of different kinds. A Store House and Tan Yard on the place. About 30 acres of the best River Low Grounds, with a large quantity of fine Meadow land.

Any person wishing to buy would do well to attend to this soon, as I am determined to sell. Payments can be made to suit the purchaser, by making the debts sure. ☞ Call and see

HARRIS TYSOR, Moore county.

Oct. 3, 1856. 45tf

$150 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber's Plantation in Richmond county, in the month of June last, three negro men, named George, Hardy, and Simon. George is a mulatto, about 30 years of age, about 6 feet high, tolerably stout. No marks recollected. Hardy is about 24 years of age, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, also tolerably stout, black complection, one front tooth out. Simon is about 32 or 33 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, ordinary size, black complection. George and Hardy went off together, and Simon about a fortnight afterwards. It is believed that they are all lurking in the neighborhood. The above reward, or $50 for either, will be paid for their apprehension and delivery to me, or for their confinement in any Jail so that I get them again. Any information which may lead to their recovery will be liberally rewarded. JOHN FAIRLEY.

Montpelier, Richmond Co., Oct. 3. 45*tf

SALEM NEGRO CLOTH.

A FEW Bales of Negro Cloth for sale. Also Salem Jeans. AUG. W. STEEL.

Sept. 24, 1856. 42-3wi

TAKEN UP

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland county, N. C., on the 29th September, a negro man named DENNIS, who says he belongs to Mr. Duncan More, of Marlborough District, S. C. Said negro is dark complected, about 5 feet 7 inches high, 23 years of age. The owner of said negro is hereby notified to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

WM. R. BOLTON, Jailer.

Oct. 6, 1856. 45tf

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., October 4th, 1856.

Mary J. Anders.
Geo Barber, David Beasley, J W Barber, Stephen Birdsell, Archd Berry, Jas G Bunting.
Geo W Cameron, John Colvin, Chaffe, Henley, Day & Co, Coroner of Cumberland Co 2, Catherin Crafford Eugene Drake.
Daniel Ellis.
J A Gilchrist, David Gibson, W B Groves.
H Harmon & Son, M H Howille, M D Hampton 2, Orlando Henshaw, Eli W Hall, Jno W Hopkins.
Emma C Jackson, Rachel Jones, Cornelius Jackson, Duncan Jackson.
A G Kern.
Elam Lee, Sam Long, Jas L Lokaway.
F Montague, Malcom Morrison, J E Middleton, G B Miller, Sam W Murphy, Dan'l C Monroe, W C McLauchlin 2, N McKay, Jno W McMillan, Miss M E McDuffie, W C McLain, Jno D McNeill, J W R McDonald, Jno O McLeod, D McDuffie, A C McLean, Neill McKay, Jr, Elizabeth D McNeill, Effy McDuffy, W S McKaskill.
Malinda J Pearson, J C Phillips.
Jas Simms, John Scotch, Henry R Savage, Esq, John D Tevis.
John York.
Harvey Whitfield, Mary B Williamson, Sarah Williamson, Miss H Willis, Wm Wilson, Wm Walker, Wm C Wilson, C F Watters, Jos Whitney.
Henry Valentine.

N. B. Persons calling for any of the above letters will please state that they are advertised.

J. E. BRYAN, P. M.

Land for Sale.

THE subscribers offer for sale the Tract of LAND on which they now reside, containing 220 acres, lying on Lumber River, two miles from the Rail Road Survey in Robeson county, adjoining the lands of Angus A. Wilkinson and others. There are good houses, and about 40 acres in good cultivation. The land is well adapted to the growth of Corn, Cotton, &c., with a large quantity of Pine for Turpentine and Timber.

Persons desirous of purchasing will do well to apply to the subscribers soon.

P. SINCLAIR.
D. SINCLAIR.

October 1, 1856. 45*8tpd

Valuable Land and Mills for sale.

THE undersigned wishes to sell his plantation on Deep River, in the upper part of Moore county, containing 1000 acres, one hundred of which is first rate River low grounds. A good portion of the upland is suitable for the production of corn, wheat and oats. The Land is well improved, with a comfortable dwelling house and other necessary out-houses.

I will also sell in connection with the above, my interest (it being one-half) of a valuable Saw and Grist Mill; the Mills are on the River and convenient to the above farm. For further particulars address

JOHN HOWARD,
Brower's Mills, Randolph Co., N. C.

Sept. 30, 1856. 45*3t

Professor Wood's Hair Restorative,
for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
Aug. 27 34tf

100 ounces QUININE, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Aug. 27. 34tf

25 TONS PERUVIAN GUANO.
AUG. W. STEEL
Sept. 24. 42-3wi

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.
FALL STOCK, now receiving, by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Aug. 27. 34tf

An Entire New Stock!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has received his STOCK OF GOODS, and would request those in want of

DRY GOODS,
Fancy Goods, Boots and Shoes,
HATS, TRUNKS, HARDWARE, &c.,

To give him a call, as he can sell his Goods AS LOW AS ANY ONE, and warrants them to give satisfaction.

L. BRANDT,
Gillespie St., near the Market,
Fayetteville, N. C.

October 1, 1856. 44-2m

FOR SALE.

A YOUNG NEGRO MAN, 22 to 25 years old. He is a *very* likely No. 1 Negro, and can be recommended as a first rate servant. Apply to

JOHN SHAW.

Oct. 2. 44-3t

NOTICE.

LAND WARRANT No. 75,904, for 120 acres, issued to Kesiah D. Clinton, was [illegible] in *Clinton, N. C.*, on or 1st August [illegible] to me in the [illegible] destruction [illegible] A Cav[illegible] sand at the end of six [illegible] for the re-issue of the said [illegible]

A. ROSE.

Oct 1, 1856. 44*6t

NEW STORE.

C. J. & R. H. JONES have taken the Store recently occupied by Council, Ray & Co, where they propose to carry on the

FANCY DRY GOODS TRADE,

and will be glad to share a part of the public patronage.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 1, 1856. 44-3t

WHEN YOU VISIT WILMINGTON, N. C.,
CALL AT 38 MARKET ST.,
See the new and elegant assortment of
Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings;
The UNLIMITED VARIETY of
Superior Clothing, Ready-made;
The complete assortment of Gents' DRESS GOODS, CRAVATS, GLOVES, TIES, H'DK'S, &c.,
The UNDER-GARMENTS
of Silk, Lamb's Wool, Shaker, American, Buckskin, &c., make up the most attractive lot of these Goods that you ever saw.
SCHOONMAKER, The Cutter,
FITS WITHOUT A FAULT!
1000 *Travelling Shawls and Blankets, now opened there; 20 Cases Umbrellas, just opened.*
The above are all at
SCOTT & BALDWIN'S
City Clothing Store, 38 Market St.

Sept. 26, 1856. 43-2w

K. M. MURCHISON,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

July 1, 1856. 65-tf

Fresh Supply!

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Pure Liquors, &c. &c.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, to which he invites the attention of Physicians and others. Orders from my Country friends promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed both in regard to quality and price.

J. N. SMITH, Chemist & Druggist,
Nor. West cor. Market Square.

Sept. 8, 1856. 37-3m

John A. Pemberton

HAS just rec'd one of the most desirable Stocks of **Silk and Fancy Staple Goods,** ever offered by him, embracing all the newest styles of

Ladies' Dress Goods,

Such as Plain and col'd Moir Antique Silks, Rich Ombre Satins, Striped and plain Silk Valencia, Paplinett Robes, Plain and Brocade Merinos, Plain, Plaid, and rich Fig'd French Delains, and a great many other new styles. Also, a large Stock of Velvet, Cloth, and Silk Mantillas, Cloaks and Talmas, Bay State, Stella Plush and Tittie Shawls. A great variety of the latest styles of

PRESS TRIMMINGS,

French Embroideries, Honiton Lace Collars, every color of the best quality of **Kid Gloves** and Gauntlets for Ladies and Gents. A few very handsome patterns Worsted curtain Damask, with trimmings to suit, some very handsome Oil Window Shades.

ALSO, FOR GENT'S WEAR

Black, Blue, and Olive Broad Cloths, Black and Fancy Cassimeres and Vestings. A very large Stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

For **Men, Youths** and **Boys**, made in the latest styles and fit, and very extensive.

The above Stock was selected with great care as regards style and prices, and will be offered at wholesale or retail, on very accommodating terms. The public generally are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

J. A. PEMBERTON.

Sept. 20, 1856. 41tf

Gentlemen's Furnishing Establishment.

THE undersigned is now receiving, direct from New York, his Fall and Winter Stock of CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS.

Having taken unusual pains in the selection of his Goods, he flatters himself that his Stock will compare favorably with any in the market.

Having set out with a determination to sell Goods upon reasonable terms to prompt paying and Cash customers, he feels that the experience of the past justifies him in asserting, that all Goods sold by him will give entire satisfaction as to style and price.

His Stock consists in part of the following Goods, viz.

Cloth, Beaver, Tweeds and Cassimere Coats,
Do do do do Over do,
Every variety of style of Vests and Pants,
Hosiery, Gloves, Shirts, Linen and Merino,
Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps.

All of which he hopes to be able to sell at as early a day as possible.

All persons who owe me for purchases previous to 1 July last, are earnestly requested to pay up, and keep up their and my good name.

JAMES McPHERSON.

Hay street, opposite E. Glover's.

Sept. 22, 1856. 41-3m

By order of Col. F. J. Faison that the next Battalion Muster shall take place in Clinton, on the 3d Friday in October next. The drill Muster to be held on the Thursday preceding the 3d Friday in October, and Court Martial on the Saturday next after the 3d Friday in October, ordered by the last Court Martial that the upper and lower Battalions be united in one, to muster in Clinton on the 3d Friday in Oct. next.

EVERETT PETERSON, Adjutant.

Sept. 3, 1856. 41-4170

COAL! COAL!!

500 TONS BEST RED ASH now landing, and a supply kept constantly on hand by

T. C. & B. G. WORTH

Wilmington, Sept. 29, 1856. 42-2m

LAND FOR SALE.

1100 ACRES OF LAND lying on upper Little River, in Harnett County, well timbered and well located for the Turpentine business. It will be sold on accommodating terms. apply soon to the Subscriber at Fayetteville.

WM. McL. McKAY.

Sept. 22, 1856 41-3t

The Old North State in 1776—Second Series, being Revolutionary Incidents and Sketches of Character in North Carolina, by Rev. E. W. Caruthers, D. D. Price $1.25.

Just received

E. J. HALE & SON

Sept. 18.

FOR SALE.

1,000 TO 1,200 Acres of Farming and Turpentine LAND in Harnett county, known as the Parker & McNeill lands, joins William Harrington's lands on upper Little River. There is some 200 acres of the best quality of low ground on the River. The uplands are heavily timbered with pine, and are within six miles of the Fayetteville and Western Railroad. A bargain may be had for cash or endorsed Notes at Bank.

T. S. LUTTERLOH

Sept. 20, 1856. 41tf

Heads, ariers 3d Reg't N. C. Militia,
FAYETTEVILLE Sept. 20, 1856.

THE Commandants of the Several Companies of the 3d Regiment North Carolina Militia are hereby ordered to make their annual returns to the Colonel of the Regiment, at this place, on or before the 15th October next.

By order of the Colonel Commanding.

C. E. LEETE,
Acting Adjutant.

Sept. 20. 41-3w

NOTICE.

25 TONS Peruvian Guano,
1 new two-horse Wagon,
1 do. three-horse do.

For sale by WORTH & CLEY.

Sept 8. 37-

J. C. Thomson

IS now receiving a large and complete STOCK OF GOODS in his line, viz:

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

In all varieties, which he offers for sale at low prices for **CASH**, or to *prompt paying customers*.

He returns his thanks to his customers for their liberal patronage, and solicits a continuance of the same.

J. C. THOMSON,
Market Square.

September 3, 1856. 39tf

LAND FOR SALE.

ON Saturday, the 18th of October, the subscriber will sell 400 acres of Land, lying in Bladen county, on the east side and about 2 miles from the River. Terms easy and made known on day of sale.

W. J. MONROE.

Sept. 4. 36-4t

SELAH, a Collection of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Anthems, Chants, Choruses, &c., by Thomas Hastings. Just rec'd.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Aug 28.

DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE.

STARR & WILLIAMS are now receiving a very large STOCK, embracing every thing in the Dry Goods line with

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Silk and Straw Bonnets, Umbrellas, and Ready-Made Clothing, &c.

Which they will sell CHEAP for Cash or approved Notes, at WHOLESALE only. We invite Merchants visiting this market to examine our stock.

J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.

August 27, 1856. 34tf

O. HOUSTON

WOULD inform his friends and former customers that he may be found 2 doors below the Cape Fear Bank, and 3 doors above his old stand south side Person Street, where he intends to keep on hand,

Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars,

and every thing belonging to his trade. He respectfully invite his friends from the country to call and examine his stock before purchasing.

He will attend to Repairing of Harness and Saddles punctually, and his charges shall be moderate. He would request all indebted to the firm of HOUSTON & GAULT to settle with W. Overby or himself, as they are compelled to settle the firm's debts.

August 27, 1856. 34tf

A CARD.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and acquaintances, that he has entered into business for himself, and taken the store one door below Mr. Draughon, on Gillispie Street, near the Market, where he intends to keep on hand a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Trunks, Hats, Hardware, Cutlery, and Fancy Goods.

L. BRANDT.

Fayetteville, Aug. 27. 34-2m

FOR SALE CHEAP.

7 SECOND HAND BUGGIES in good repair.

A. A. McKETHAN

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving my Fall and Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

These goods were bought late in the season, and consequently at reduced prices. My stock of **READY-MADE CLOTHING** and **SHOES** is complete, embracing many kinds of extra sizes. Blankets, Kerseys, &c.; Hats, fine and common.

THOS. J. JOHNSON.

Old Stand, near the Cape Fear Bank and Market place.

Nov. 12 32-tf

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of changing my business, I offer for sale my PLANTATION on the east side of the Cape Fear River, three miles above the Clarendon Bridge, known as the Toomer and McKay lands, containing about 800 acres. This Farm is susceptible of the very highest improvement, and is being made one of the most beautiful and profitable Plantations in Cumberland county. On the Farm is a good mill seat.

My terms will be favorable and payments easy.

For particulars, apply to John D. Williams, Esq., Fayetteville, or a Hoss the subscriber at the Gulf. I will give possession the first of December next, if desired.

L. J. HAGGITON

Gulf, July 17, 1856. 25tf

ROBERT D. GREEN,

(LATE GREEN & WEAR,)

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

R. D. G. begs to return his sincere thanks to the public for the kind patronage so liberally bestowed upon the late Firm, and informs them he has bought the interest of J. S. Wear, and will continue the business in all its branches at the old stand, under its entire superintendence.

N. B. All Watches left with him for repair will be taken apart in the presence of the owners, and the necessary repairs pointed out to them and a written contract given for the same, which work will be warranted for two years.

On hand and for sale now, the most varied and choice selection of CLOCKS and other time pieces that has ever been offered to the public in North Carolina, which he will sell at New York prices, and also warrant for two years.

All debts due to and by the late firm will be paid and received by R. D. GREEN.

August 29, 1856. 34-tf

FREIGHTING ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

AT a meeting of the Boat owners interested in navigating the Cape Fear River between Fayetteville and Wilmington,

On motion, D. McLaurin was called to the Chair, and R. M. Orrell was appointed Secretary.

On motion of James F. Marsh,

Resolved, That from and after the 1st day of January, 1857, **Cash will be required upon the delivery of all Freights** at Wilmington and Fayetteville respectively.

On motion of D. Williams,

Resolved, That each of the Steamers Companies on the Cape Fear River, from and after the 1st of January, 1857, will continue to charge as heretofore, for all freights received at Wilmington for Fayetteville, and all freights received at Fayetteville for Wilmington, the sum of 20 cents per cwt., and 40 cents per barrel, and 2 cents per cwt. for all freights received at Wilmington and Fayetteville for all other points, and all established rates on all other routes will be kept from and after that date, all customary drayage being paid by the shippers.

On motion of James Banks,

Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the town papers.

D. McLAURIN, Chairman.

R. M. Orrell, Sec'y.

Dec. 24, 1855. 65-tf

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market, which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete, all of which he will sell at the lowest possible terms for cash or time to punctual customers.

Fashionable parlor furniture, bed-room Furniture in suites, sofas, divans and settees, cottage Mattresses, Looking Glasses, Willow Waggons and Cradles, Side Boards, Bureaus, Secretaries and Book cases, Wash Stands, Centre Stands, Work Tables, all sorts, Wash Stands, Centre Stands, Wardrobes, Picture Frames and Glass, Window Shades, Cornices, Curtain Bands, Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut, Extra Settees, Ottomans, Divans and Stools, Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment, Rosewood Melodeons, from the best manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.

November 2, 1854. 15t

SELLING AT COST.

BEING desirous of closing our present business, we offer our remaining STOCK OF GOODS AT COST.

Those indebted to us will please make immediate payment. COUNCIL, RAY & CO.

Aug. 16. 33-tf

The subscribers will purchase Spirits Turpentine, or make advances on consignments to their friends in Wilmington, or New York.

C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

April 9, 1855. 90tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Every member for the participates in the profits of the Company, and the annual premiums for life membership, which will amounts to $5.00 or more, may be paid one half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Desirous risks may be insured by creditors. A man may desire to insure his life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of wives may be insured.

This Company is rapidly growing into favor, and over the circle of the world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, and to whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application.

E. J. HALE

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1856. 35-6m

MONEY.

WE are prepared to pay CASH, and good prices for any number of young Negroes, from 6 to 25 years old, sound and healthy.

J. & T. WADDILL.

S. at L. 1856. 35tf

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE 8th Session of this School will commence on Tuesday the 15th day of July next, under the supervision of the Rev. Geo. B. Scott, M. A., of the University of Edinburgh, (Scotland,) Principal, assisted by Mrs. Scott in the Primary Department.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott have both made Teaching the business of their lives; and from the experience which the Trustees have had, during the past year, of their zeal, fidelity, and success, in the discharge of the duties of their profession, they confidently recommend them to Parents and Guardians, as pre-eminently qualified by temper, talents, and acquirements for the instruction of students, in all the branches of an English, Scientific, Classical, and Commercial Education.

The Trustees respectfully invite the public to a personal examination of the system pursued in the School.

Terms—$8, $12, and $20, per Session of five months. (French included in the 3d grade without extra charge.)

Board can be had with the undersigned in the Boarding house belonging to the School or in private families at $8, per month. Washing and room lights extra.

One half fees and Board invariably paid in advance.

D. C. McINTYRE, Sec'y.

Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C., July 3, 1856. [18-tf

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will resume its operations again on MONDAY, the 8th of SEPTEMBER.

The charges will be the same as they have been for the last year. Board $10 per month, including washing, lights, &c.

L. C. GRAVES, A. M., who has served us so long and efficiently as Principal of the Institute, now also has charge of the Steward's Department, which renders it doubly sure that this department will be conducted to the entire satisfaction of all.

Mr. Stradella will continue in charge of the Musical Department; and Mrs. Stradella the Department of Painting, &c.

H. A. BIZZELL,
Sec'y Board of Trustees.

Clinton, July 25, 1856. 30-tf

GOLDSBOROUGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 24 of Jan'y 1855, and ends on the 3d of June, 1856.

Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.

Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Professor of Mathematics.

And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.

Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session, $50 00

Tuition in Primary Department, $10 00

Collegiate Department, $20 00

One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.

Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.

Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.

We are making every effort to render the School the first in Excellence and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half, every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of all of every girl in the State.

We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had, and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself.

WM. K. LANE, Pres't Stockholders.

Dec. 13, 1854. 57-tf

SHEMWELL HOUSE.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East side at Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year, and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part will be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.

March 24, 1855. 80-tf

GROCERIES AND HARDWARE.

THE subscriber has in Store a good assortment of GOODS in the GROCERY and HARDWARE LINE, which will be sold wholesale or retail, or bartered for country produce, on terms the most reasonable. A small lot of SADDLERY for sale cheap.

G. W. L. GOLDSTON.

N. B. Any friends in the country having business transactions in this place, such as renewals, &c., can have it done on the usual terms, by sending same to my care. G. W. L. G.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1855. 39tf

BEDSTEADS! BEDSTEADS!!

JUST received from the Manufacturer, Ira Hersey, a small lot of

BEDSTEADS

of various patterns, and made of good seasoned timber. These Bedsteads are manufactured in this place, and can be sold to dealers as low as they can be got from the North. Call and examine.

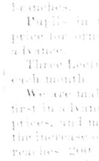
A. M. CAMPBELL.

April 6. 94-y

SPRING SUPPLY.

Dr. JAS. F. FOULKES,

Corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, opposite the Fayetteville Hotel,



WOULD respectfully call the attention of his friends and customers to his complete stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, Oils, Paints and Dye-Stuffs,

Which he is now receiving, and will offer at prices as low as they can be bought at in this market. His object is to sell Medicine that can be depended upon, as he buys none but the genuine article.

Constantly on hand

Burning Fluid, Camphene, Spirits Turpentine; Alcohol, Brandies and Wines, (for Medical purposes); Congress Water, Citrate Magnesia, East India Castor Oil.

March 15, 1856. 87-tf

Look to Your Interest in Time.

THE Proprietor, after having the misfortune of getting burnt out, has re-built his Steam Saw Mill and is now prepared to furnish

LUMBER

at short notice, either in town or at the Mill, 8 miles from Fayetteville, on the Western Plank Road. I hope to receive patronage inasmuch as I am in the midst of the best heart Timber and can furnish any length from 10 to 42 feet long, which I hope will suit Steam boat men wishing to get long timber at short notice. I also intend keeping Lumber at TROY & MARSH'S Store, who will still act as my Agents, and forward bills for Lumber to me at my Mill. My terms for lumber shall be as favorable as any for the same kind of lumber. Those wishing to address me can do so at Manchester P. O., Cumberland Co., N. C. DAVID KIVETT.

June 9, 1856. 11-6m

Fire Insurance.

THE ÆTNA Insurance Company of Hartford, having paid the tax imposed by the Revenue Law of the late Legislature, will continue its Agency in Fayetteville, under the management of the undersigned, who is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation about 30 years. Its capital is **$500,000.** The Hon. Thos. K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office; and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 28, 1853. 79-tf

W. A. HUSKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

CLERK AND MASTER IN EQUITY.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

May be found at the Equity Office, in the Court House.

Sept. 22, 1855. 38-tf

J. A. SPEARS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ATTENDS the Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Wake and Johnston.

Feb'y 13, 1856. 78-1yr

Address, Toomer, Harnett Co., N. C.

"LAW COPARTNERSHIP."

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a Law Copartnership, and will practice in the Courts of the following counties of this State: Chatham, Cumberland, Moore, Harnett, and the Supreme Court.

J. H. HAUGHTON.
JNO. MANNING.

Pittsborough, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1856. 72tf

H. L. HOLMES,

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess street, under Journal office.

Dec. 12. 48-tf

Dr. K. A. BLACK.

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.

Feb'y 7, 1856. 76-tf

CHARLES BANKS,

CONFECTIONER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c

GREEN STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

W. P. ELLIOTT,

General Commission and Forwarding Merchant

WILMINGTON, N. C.

June 10, 1854. 4tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67

J. S. BANKS,

Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1856. 66-tf

S. M. THOMAS,

DEALER IN

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS AND SHOES, SHEETINGS, COTTON YARNS, KERSEYS, BLANKETS, &c., &c.

Corner Market and Gillespie St., Fayetteville, N. C.

Dec. 17, 1855. 62-tf

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission MERCHANTS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

LOVERD ELDRIDGE,

Attorney at Law.

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.

Smithfield, April 15, 1856. 96-tf

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

HAVE just received a large and well selected assortment of

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES,

to which they invite the attention of Country Merchants.

March 17, 1855 84-

J. C. POE,

DEALER IN

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

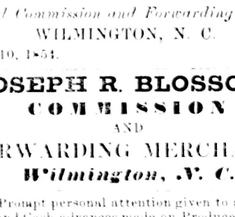
AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Particular attention paid to Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

May 26, 1855. 4-tf

Marble Factory.



By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1856. 64ypd

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale, my LANDS in the Town of Fayetteville, about 130 Acres, known as the

MUMFORD SWAMP.

About 80 Acres of it is fine Meadow Land, as the Crop now on it will show. Also, the

Valuable Brick Store and Lot

near the Market Square, occupied by Mr. John A. Pemberton.

A Large and Valuable Lot, fronting on Donaldson, Maxwell and Mumford Streets, known as the Hotel Garden Lot,—could be divided into several Building Lots—very near the new Female High School Buildings.

Also, the Stable Lot adjoining, fronting on Mumford Street.

Several DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on both Winslow and Mumford Streets.

All this property can now be purchased on favorable terms, and a large part can remain on Bond and Mortgage if desired.

THO. J. CURTIS.

Oct. 10, 1855. 43-tf

LOST.

LAST Night, between the Market House and the Dobbin House, a small PORTE MONNIA, containing about $25 or $30, consisting of two Five Dollar Gold pieces, three Two-and-a-Half Gold pieces and four One Dollar Gold; also some small change and a bill or two. A suitable reward will be given for the recovery of the above described Purse and Money.

WM. McLEOD.

Fayetteville, June 4, 1856. 10-tf

$25 REWARD,

FOR the apprehension and delivery of my negro man PAGE, a bright mulatto, about 28 years of age; or for his confinement in any Jail so that I get him again. When he left he had on a brown Satinett Coat and Pants, makes a good appearance, and no doubt will pass himself as a free man; about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, weighs about 185 pounds, and had, at the time he left, a felon on the middle finger of his left hand; has on his chin a goatee (or long beard.) I expect he will endeavor to make his way to Abingdon, Washington county, Va., where he was raised.

D. M. McLAURIN.

Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C.

Feb'y 4, 1856. 75-tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina to alter the boundary lines of Harnett County, and to amend the supplementary Act establishing said County.

Sept. 16. 41-3 s

Valuable Property for sale.

WISHING to locate in the country, I offer for sale the following valuable property: The premises on which I now live, containing 9 acres, situated in the north east of the town of Pittsboro', with a never failing spring of good water and 2 acres of first rate meadow land. The buildings are a three-story frame dwelling house—including the basement, a double porch in front and an ell and piazza in the rear, containing seven large rooms with fire places; negro house, smoke house, &c.; yard and garden—all neatly paled in; the balance under a good fence with some 50 select young fruit trees. One other lot containing 1¼ acres on Salisbury street, which has on it a large two story frame dwelling house with 5 rooms with fire places, 2 kitchens, smoke house, dairy, corn crib, stables, &c., all well enclosed. These lots are certainly the most desirable situations in or near Pittsboro', being of a grey soil and clear of mud in winter. Two other ½ acre lots fronting each other on Salisbury street, on which my Smith and Carriage Shops stand. The buildings are one large two story wood and paint shop, and one two story trimming and varnishing shop, one 1½ story lumber house, one carriage or shed house 90 feet long, and two smith shops, with a never failing well of good water, with a pump in the yard. One tract of land containing 220 acres on the Greensboro' road, 4 miles from Pittsboro', all wood land, lying very level and clear of rock, well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, tobacco, oats, &c., with a never failing spring of good water. One tract of 20 acres, 1½ miles from town, all thickly timbered and fertile. I have also on hand a large assortment of Ash, Poplar and Hickory lumber, with from $800 to $1200 worth of Carriage Trimmings, 6 sets of Smith Tools, a large lot of Wood Painting and Trimming Tools, a quantity of Paints and Oils, Paint Mills, Scrubs, Brushes, &c. I will sell at reduced prices. Any person wishing to carry on the Carriage making business will do well to call and examine the property, as a bargain can be had. The terms: One-third Cash or likely young Negroes, the balance on time to suit the purchaser.

If the above named property is not disposed of by the 25th of November next, it will on that day be sold or leased out with a large lot of new Buggies, Barouches, Rockaways, Wagons, and 8 Mules and Horses, with a variety of other property not here mentioned.

W. D. KIRKSEY.

Pittsboro', N. C., Aug. 25th, 1856. 35-3tf

1900 *Acres of Land for Sale.*

I WILL sell from One to Thirteen Hundred Acres of Cape Fear River Land, lying twelve miles above Fayetteville, on the East side of the River. There are about Two Hundred Acres of cleared Land in fine condition. The aforesaid Land is not inferior to any in this section of the country, and is offered lower than any such land can be bought for in this or any of the neighboring counties—as I am determined to sell. The choice of three very healthy and desirable sand hill places for a residence can be made, from one to one and a half miles from the Plantation,—one of these contains 200 acres of Pine Land, with a good two-story dwelling and all necessary out buildings, all new. Another tract contains 300 acres, with a task of new turpentine boxes, and is without improvements. A third tract contains 85 acres fine choice ridge land, partially improved. The neighborhood is very good, and the situation is healthy, pleasant and altogether desirable. The Northern Plank Road runs through each of the sand-hill tracts, and the plantation or river land has the advantage of a choice cow and hog range.

Address,

NEILL McDUGALD,

Kyle's Landing, Cumberland, co., N. C.

Sept. 16, 1856. 41-3mos

CAUTION.

THE public is hereby cautioned against trading for a NOTE of $700, dated some time in the Spring of 1856, payable nine months after its date, to W. & C. Clemens, signed by John N. McCall and E. J. Cain. Value not having been received for said note, I am determined not to pay it.

JOHN N. McCALL.

Aug. 18, 1856. 38-7tpd

1075 *Acres Valuable Land for Sale.*

THE undersigned offers for sale a valuable tract or tracts of LAND, containing 450 or 950 acres to suit purchasers, lying on the waters of Clark's Creek. For fertility in the production of Cotton and Grain of any kind, it cannot be excelled; and is well watered every way. There are on the premises a large new dwelling house 2 stories high, and every other necessary out-houses, a good orchard, with a good Saw and Grist Mill. There is about 75 or 100 acres of the Land in a good state of cultivation, with excellent Bottom Land on the Creek. To persons desirous of owning such a plantation (in this section,) no other place can be found so well to please and reimburse one who wishes to invest money in Land.

Another tract of Land containing about 175 acres, lying half a mile south of Mount Gilead, with a good new dwelling house, and other necessary out-houses, a good well of water in the yard, with about 15 or 20 acres of good fresh Land open.

Also, another tract of Land two miles south of Mt. Gilead, containing 250 acres, lies well for the cultivation of Cotton and all kinds of Grain. All the above described Lands lies near the Fayetteville & Albemarle Plank Road Survey, which is expected to be put on contract soon.

Any person wishing to purchase such Land, would do well to call on the subscriber soon, as this is a chance of getting a bargain. It is located in a good settlement, and as for health it is as healthy a section of the country as can be found.

For further particulars, terms, &c., address the subscriber at Swift Island, N. C.

WILLIAM McRAE.

Montgomery county, July 7, 1856. 21*3m

FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between D. B. McARN & EDMUND LILLY was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Therefore all persons indebted to the late firm of McArn & Lilly are requested to make immediate payment, particularly those indebted previous to the 1st Jan'y 1856. They need the money to meet their liabilities, and they hope this notice will be sufficient to bring all persons indebted to them to a settlement. The notes and accounts are in the hands of E. Lilly, who is authorized to make settlements with all persons indebted to the late firm of McArn & Lilly.

E. LILLY will in future carry on the DRY GOODS BUSINESS at the old stand, where he hopes to see all his old customers and friends, particularly when they wish to buy good and cheap goods. He will start to the North in a few days and intends buying a large stock of goods.

D. B. McARN.
E. LILLY.

August 8, 1856. 33*tf

NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY—*In Equity.*

Janet McNeill, widow of John McNeill, against John McNeill, Executor of said John, and others.

Bill to account and for distribution.

IT appearing that Henry Atkins and Flora his wife, and Sarah Shaw, three of the defendants, are not inhabitants of this State: It is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper printed in Fayetteville, notifying them to be and appear before the Honorable Judge of our Court of Equity for the County of Cumberland, at the next Court to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, then and there to answer, plead or demur to Complainant's Bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, Walter Alves Huske, Clerk and Master, at Office, this 29th September, 1856.

43-6t* W. A. HUSKE, C. & M.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Special Term, June [illegible]

Present: His Honor SAMUEL J. PERSON,
Judge, presiding.

Sarah A. Bartlett ex. Richard C. Bartlett,
Petition for Divorce.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of Court, that the Defendant, Richard C. Bartlett, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendant to be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Cumberland, State aforesaid, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September A. D. 1856, and answer the allegations of the Plaintiff, or said Petition will be heard ex parte, and decree taken accordingly.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in March, A. D. 1856.

38*6t] J. T. WARDEN, C. C. C.

Valuable Plantation for Sale.

THE undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of Green Womack, deceased, will sell on the 20th day of October next, in the town of Elizabethtown, the large and valuable Plantation of the said Womack, lying on Cape Fear river, two miles below Haywood, adjoining the lands of Robert H. McCoy and others.

On this tract there are about three hundred acres of first rate low grounds, cleared and in good fence, and some yet to clear; also, a good deal of upland, suitable to the production of Corn, Wheat and Cotton. The low grounds are well possessed in the production of Corn by annual crops. There is on the place a two story Barn, 50 feet in length, with fixtures for running a cotton gin and threshing machine, besides smaller buildings necessary out houses, cotton screw, &c. A well watered, is as healthy as any on the river, having the convenience of steam boats running to place to Fayetteville and Wilmington.

In connection with this tract, will be sold 400 acres of Pine Land, well timbered, about one mile from the Plantation.

A credit of one and two years will be given, with undoubted security will be required on the payment of the purchase money.

J. A. WOMACK.

Pittsboro', Aug. 26, 1856. 37-

P. TAYLOR

IS now receiving his **FALL STOCK**, consisting a large and general Stock of

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES,

GROCERIES, HOLLOW-WARE, CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE,

Which will be sold upon favorable terms. Call for produce, hoping to see his friends and customers before they supply themselves.

Sept. 6, 1856. 40-

Wagon Making and Blacksmithing.

THE Subscriber, having rented the premises formerly occupied by A. L. Gorrell, in the town of Messrs. Stedman & Hurdle's shop, respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding neighborhood, and will assure the public that any work intrusted to him will be executed in a manner to insure patronage, as he is determined to use no Timber but such as is thoroughly seasoned and of good quality.

Wagons of all sizes, Carts, and Drays, made or repaired.

Particular attention paid to **Horseshoeing** and **BLACKSMITH WORK** generally.

WILLIAM WAMSLEY.

Feb'y 4, 1856. 75-

$50 REWARD.

THE above sum will be paid to any one who will arrest and deliver to me at Bennettsville, S. C., or lodge in some safe jail, my negro man **JOHN**, who is somewhere on the Cape Fear between Fayetteville and Locks at or Fayetteville and Prospect Hall. He is 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, somewhat slender, light complexion, a saucy look, and front teeth very much decayed.

T. L. CROSLAN.

July 22, 1856. 27-

STOLEN.

FROM the stable of Miss Ellen P. Owen, 3 miles above Elizabethtown, on the night of the 13th inst., a BLACK MARE, about fifteen hands high, with a blaze in her face, four white feet, and is supposed—is tolerably fair saddle animal.

THEO. C. PURDIE.

Bladen Co., Sept. 24, 1856. 42-

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1856.

Bryant Braswell and wife Catharine, Henry H. Pate and wife Louisa K., Laura J. Tucker, William Tucker, Louisa R. Tucker, Charles E. Tucker, Alfred Tucker, who are minors and sue by their next friend Hampton Pond, and Martha New, Spear Moore and wife Mary, William J. Wilcum and wife Sarah, William R. Batcum, Lucy Batcum, Eliza Batcum, Sarah Batcum, Lucy Batcum, John Batcum and Elizabeth Batcum, who are minors.

Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that all the Defendants in this case reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks notifying said Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken, and the case heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in July, A. D. 1856, and in the 81st year of American Independence.

38*6t] J. WHITE, C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1856.

Absalom Sessions, Adm'r of Thomas G. Sessions, dec., William J. Sessions, Robert D. Sessions, Wm. Sessions, and William Pate and wife Nancy,

Petition to sell Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Henry Pate and wife Nancy are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered that publication be made six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Henry Pate and wife Nancy to be and appear at the November Term 1856 next ensuing this Court, and show cause, if any they have why the prayer of said Petition shall not be granted.

Witness, William M. Baldwin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday of August A. D. 1856.

38*6t] W. M. BALDWIN, C. C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1856.

William Brantley and wife Ferebe, Richmond Johnson and wife Annis, Maurice D. Lee, Wm. M. Lee, who are minors and by their Guardian Uriah Staten, *against* Bryant W. Lutherford and wife Elizabeth.

Petition for Partition of Land.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Bryant W. Lutherford and wife Elizabeth, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken, and the case heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in July, A. D. 1856, and in the 81st year of American Independence.

38*6t] J. WHITE, C. C.